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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	6784	E. Sicer	15th Aug.
M. L. MASSILIA	5031	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
†PENINSULAR	6594	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Bergbore	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	6824	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
†PENINSULAR	6594	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	6824	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7568	C. H. S Tocque,	17th "
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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*†TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

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S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain J. NAGAO, 2,283 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 14th inst.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR FORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

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S. S. "UMTA," 5,400 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th Aug., for Rangoon, Java, Freemantle and Melbourne.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th August.

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Bombay, 8th August, 1903.

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept, 1903.

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CURES Pain of all kind in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Vounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.
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FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
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LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL.
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND.
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OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
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WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
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CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
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2—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 16, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th August, 1903.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 10th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 5th August, 1903.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED, by 1st September, for the Drawing Office of the Carriage and Wagon Department at Lilloah, a EUROPEAN DRAUGHTSMAN, with experience in Carriage and Wagon designs. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem, according to qualifications. Applications in writing, addressed to SUPERINTENDENT, Carriage and Wagon Department, E. I. Ry., Lilloah, with copies of certificates, will be received up to 20th August, 1903.

Lilloah, 3rd August, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 423 of 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and
(2) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company now in Liquidation through N. C. Macleod, Esquire, its Official Liquidator ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1901, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Koras free-hold new Salt Batty ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District, near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 388, 662 and 663, containing by admeasurements Five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone DeMello and partly by the batty ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by the batty ground of Narrayen Thakor.

LOT NO. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses adjoining to each other, standing on the Fazendari ground, belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shett in Dhanji Doongarsi Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhanji Doongarsi Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cappawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Kiduljee Mody but now the property of Merwanji Bomonji, and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 76 of 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Bindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhatwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL LALCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, RUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANECKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO I.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Public Road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15 2/9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 34, new No 11287, old Survey No 3, and new Survey No 7277, together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D, No. 2367, and Street No. 53, and bounded by the east by the property of Jairam Somail, on the west by the Temple of Shri Baldevji, on the north by Public Road leading to Banganga, and on the south by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Lalcobhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3¼ 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Govinjji Thakersey Moolji, on or towards the west by the property of Vasonjee Walji, on or towards the north by the Seashore, and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Punch.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner at the Office of Messrs Muljee and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 7th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited up to the 31st October, 1903, of Medical Subordinates of the Hospital Assistant Class TO FILL 8 (eight) VACANCIES in the Registration and Vaccination Sub-Department.

The salary is Rs. 50-5-75 and Rs. 15 house allowance.

Preference will be given to applicants who have had some experience under a Government Civil Surgeon or Municipality, since passing their qualifying examination; certificates of such service should be submitted together with certificates of age, qualifications, proficiency in native languages, and a medical certificate of fitness for duty, signed by a commissioned Medical Officer or a Government Civil Surgeon.

If applicant has a knowledge of colloquial or written Burmese, he should notify this.

The selected candidates will be subject to all rules now in force or to be hereafter enforced for employes under this Municipality and will have to subscribe to the Provident Fund when formed.

The selected candidates will be on probation for 6 months subject to termination of their engagement within that period, on a month's notice.

By Order,
W. SHIRCORE,
Offg. Secretary,
Rangoon Municipality.
Rangoon, 29th July, 1903.

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SKIN DISEASES
ARE PROMPTLY RELIEVED AND COMPLETELY CURED BY
"ANTEXEMA."

IF you are a sufferer from skin troubles in any form, especially skin diseases of an itching, burning, irritating nature, there is no remedy can give such prompt relief and complete cure as "Antexema".

This celebrated English remedy is prepared by the Antexema Co., of London, England, and is the most effective treatment known for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Ring Worm, Barber's Itch, Piles, Rough, Raw, or Chapped Hands, Pimples, Acne, or any skin eruption.

It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CYCLE CAPES, for the Monsoon, Footballs, Cricketballs, Hot water bottles, etc., Now on view. Inspection invited. Satisfaction ASSURED. THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Row, Bombay. Sole Agents for Aerial Cycles.

TO BE LET from 1st AUGUST.—A LARGE BUNGALOW, with Storey and Out-Houses No. 51, Naigaum Cross Road, opposite Mahraj Wadi. Apply to D. D. ALLBLESS, No. 4, Oswasji Patel St., Fort.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
Furniture, such as large size writing table, bedstead, sofas, bentwood chairs, almyrs, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, iron safe, carpets,
2 ruling machines, 1 impression machine, 1 book-cutting machine, 1 board cutter, 2 paging machines, &c.
The property of a lady consisting of coin cabinet, medicine chest, 48 bound volumes British Medical Journal, 15 volumes bibliotheque on medicine, and other medical books, volumes of Sakanda Purana, etc.
On account of the concerned—
9 cases national cigarettes
On account of the concerned—
14 tales feats.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hafiz Abdool Aziz of Delhi.
H. A. A. 89/64, 225 27, 1017/19, 1021/23, 2035-7, 1133/38, 1162/64 1168 70—21 cases each 200 dozen pairs coloured glass bangles. 1 7/8, 2, 2 1/8 and 2 1/4 inches.
AT 2 P.M.
2 brand new Amazon and 1 Montrose gent's bicycles
1 "Humber" gent's bicycle with stand.
1 strong-built French-polished office shigram,
1 second-hand brougham,
1 light victoria
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Meshjee Viram, viz :—
GOLD ORNAMENTS :—Bangles, rings, googri, toeuppulia, kandi, sankla, kudda, hiranankli, hansli, vedla, pearl and diamond nose rings, kap, pearl kanta, vali, panda, vidari, vindo, mandelia, thoria, patli, chandanchoori, &c.
SILVER ORNAMENTS—Athasia, sankla, ferva, &c.
The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, Nr. 1, Block, G. I. P. R. Quarters, next to the Co-Operative Store, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, piano by Soundy and Co., large cooking stove, ice box, Singers sewing machine, linolium carpet, bicycle, lamps, iron safe, table ornaments, flower pots, etc., the property of A. W. MALFIGGI, Esq.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Joseph Domingo, consisting of
A few articles of furniture, glassware, crockery, cooking pots, books, clothings, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Suiting, Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Black Lustres, Serge, &c.
On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, a consignment of superior woollen cloth just landed ex. s. "Peninsular," consisting of—
All wool superior mixture coloured venetians, super black and blue diagonal venetians and jubilee coatings, fancy coloured suiting flannels, white tennis serge and fancy striped flannels Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whipcord and vecuna coatings, coloured homespun, fancy striped and check suiting worsteds, Shepherd check suiting coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black silk mixed lustres, black and blue twill and military serge melton, &c.
The pieces which are from 3 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view three days before sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th August, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, opposite the 23rd Bombay Rifle Mess, (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, drawing-room suite, first-rate pictures and oleographs, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, almyras, one sweet-toned cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, handsome China and Japanese flowers vases and table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of Mr. RUSTOMJI L'MJI BATLIBHOI.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GRANT ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the owner, the following valuable landed properties :—
LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, registered along with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 12, new Nos. 13489 and 13490, old survey No. 182 and new survey No. 6987 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes along with other premises under K Ward No. 2317 (5) and Street No. 2 9 (b) and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the private road referred to in the conditions of sale, on or towards the west by the property of Cursetji Furdoonji Watcha leased to Maneckji Rustji Contractor, on or towards the north by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 2, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Bai Merbai Nasarvanje Vatchagharchby and partly by the property of Mr. Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchvala.
LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages, hereditaments and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, registered along with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12, new No. 13489 and 13490, old survey No. 182 and new survey No. 6987 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes along with other premises under K Ward No. 2317 (3), and Street No. 2 9 (b), and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the private road referred to in the conditions of sale on or towards the west by the property the Cursetji Furdoonji Vatcha, leased to Maneckji Rustji Contractor, on or towards the north by the premises hereinafter described as Lot No. 3, and on or towards the south by the premises hereinbefore described as Lot. No. 1.
LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage, hereditaments and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2 3 square yards or thereabouts, registered along with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 12, new No. 12489 and 13490, old Survey No. 1 2 and new Survey No. 6987 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates, and taxes along with other premises under K Ward No. 2317 (4) and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Sonderdas Dharamsey and Liadhur Pragji and now of Ardeshir Cursetji Rowrala, on or towards the West by the private road referred to in the conditions of sale and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of the late Bai Dinbai Nusservanji Maneckji Petit and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Rustomdas Tribhovendas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seerval, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th August, 1903.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 5/16	= + 7/16
3 per cent. Rentes	297 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....	£65 7/8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 3/8	= do
2 months hence	25 3/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	51 7/8	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 14	= do
Berlin	20 38 1/2	= do
New York Demand	4.5 5 1/2	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills....	2 5.8 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 „ „ „	3 1-8 pr ct	= unchanged
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1 8 pr ct	= + 1 8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 30,0.0 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 34 1-2, August-Sept. Sellers.
Rapeseed,—Yellow Cawnpore, 34 1-4, August-Sept. Sellers.
Rapeseed,—Brown 32 1-4 Aug.-Sept. Sellers, Tone quiet but steady.
Arrivals.—Steamers Apolda and Blomfontein.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot. 6'66 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6'29	5'76	5'39	5'29
+3	+1	+1	unchanged
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5'25	5'24	5'24	5'23
unchanged	unchanged	+1	unchanged

In New York—

Receipts at the Port.....	1000 bales
Do. last year	4,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. Do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands.....	13.75 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec,.....	9'67 — 6
Do. do. March	9'68 — 7

In New Orleans—

Spot.....	12 3/4 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10'60 — 13
Do. do. December	9'49 — 10
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 7th August 1903 :—

Cotton.....	162 bales.
Wheat.....	5,31 cwts.
Linseed.....	1,974 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds.....	4,714 „
Gingellyseed.....	167 „
Poppyseed.....	632 „
Groundnuts	107 „
Castorseed.....	134 „
Rice	710 „
Myrabollams	794 „
Cottonseed.....	2,952 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

EXCHANGE—TONE quiet.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand.....	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A..ts.	4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French France 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	132
Shanghai 30 do do	180
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	...	98 12
1st Settlement	...	...	98 11

Money Market, Tone quiet

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 16th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd „	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd „	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	8	0

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	5	13	0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	6	5	

Castorseed—Tone dull.

Ready	20	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30 8
Club, No. 1	„	29 8
Herd, Red	„	23 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 Bales

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 37	5 77	5'40
+1	+1	+ 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5 31	5.6	5'325	5-25	5'24
+2	+1	+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The local market is quiet and unchanged with hardly any thing doing for Exports to Europe or Japan. Mills are buying quietly. New Crop is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	91 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107 1-2
31-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver.....	25 3-8

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	0	6
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	1	1	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion....	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	1	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	2	10
Total.....	5	5	53
Same date last year.....	6	5	85

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	1	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada.....	3	2	11
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	0	1
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	11
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	3	9
Total	9	7	69
Total plague deaths to date ...	223,294	214,634	
Same date last year	2	2	85

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GEOGHEGAN—July 15 at Canfield Gardens South Hampstead wife of Capt S Geoghegan 14th Madras Inf, of a son.
HILL—July 14, at Woolwich wife of Capt D Hill North Staffordshire Regt, of a son.
MANLEY—July 15, at The Hut, Totland Bay Isle of Wight wife of Capt R H Manley Royal Garrison Art, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN—HARVEY—July 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Capt A Buchanan, of the Gordon Highlanders, to Adeline Musgrave, daughter of the late R M Harvey.
BRINE SCONCE—On the 22nd July, at Holy Trinity Church, Brook Green, W, by the Very Revd Canon A White, Captain Arthur Brine, only son of Colonel Brine, Torquay, late Madras Army, to Esther Harriet Amelia eldest daughter of Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, 79 Sinclair Road, W., barrister-at-law (Inner Temple), and late Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court Calcutta.
CAULFEILD—EDGE—July 15, at the parish church, Framley, Major C T Caulfeild Royal Horse Art, son of Col Caulfeild, of Camolin, to Kathleen Mary, daughter of Sir J and Lady Edge, of Waverley Court, Camberley

DEATHS.

CHRISTIAN—July 18, at Exeter Lodge, Bournemouth Capt E Christian, late of the P. and O. Company, and late principal officer of the Board of Trade, South of Ireland, aged 58.
COLES—George Edward Coles, son of George late Bombay Civil Service, died at Naini Tal on the 21st June, 1.03, in his 53rd year, deeply regretted ; Superintending Engineer Irrigation Branch, P W D.
DICKEN—July 17, at St Leonards, Catherine Lamb, widow of W S Dicken, Deputy inspector-general of hospitals Beng-l, daughter of Capt J L Popham, R N, aged 91
PASKE—July 15, at Holly Cottage, The Mount, Hampstead, Anne, daughter of the late Col T T Paske, of Bath, and late of the Madras Horse Art, aged 80.
WHITE—July 13, at Umtali, Rhodesia, S G R White late Oxfordshire Light Inf, son of the Rev G C White rector of Nursling, Hants, aged 24.

PERSIA.

BIRTH.

YKES—July 1, at Kerman, S E Persia, the wife of Major P Molesworth Sykes, C M G, I A, of a son.

BALUCHISTAN.

DEATH.

TARVER—August 1, at Quetta, Frank Wilfrid, the beloved son of Captain and Mrs A L Tarver, 24th Baluchistan Infantry, aged 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—July 9, at Mussoorie, the wife of J P Barker Survey of India, of a son.
D'MONTE—August 4, at Peramboro Barracks Road, Madras the wife of A J D'Monte, of a son.
SIMPSON—August 5, at Poharpur, the wife of F A Simpson, Telegraph Inspector, Madras Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—July 29, at Asansol, Arthur Herbert Adams, late of Messrs. Jessop & Co. Howrah, aged 33 years, 6 months and 17 days.
BRUCE—July 29, at Lower Poozoodoung, Annie Doig Aitker, the beloved wife of D M Bruce.
BARKER—August 3, at Mussoorie, Charles Maher, the infant son of J P Barker, Survey of India.
HOLMAN—August 5, at Murree, at his residence, William Leban Holman, in his 17th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 0-13m., 0-47s. Low water, 0-4m. 0-41s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Acbar Manufacturing and Press Co., Carnac Bridge, 2 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Presidency Test Match.

FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.—Edward Weatherby, a carpenter on board the steam-ship Parramatta, while wishing two of his friends good night on the gangway on Thursday evening, made a false step and fell into the sea. A boat was at once lowered, and with the help of another boat from the shore a search was made for the missing man, but without success.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN A FAIR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater disposed of a case in which police sowar No. 41 charged Ganu Sathana and Krishna Rama, toliwallas, with disorderly behaviour. On Friday some wrestlers were exhibiting feats of wrestling at the Cocoanut fair on the maidan, when a quarrel took place between rival wrestlers, and a free fight ensued between their supporters. Sticks and umbrellas were used in the fight, and some parties, among them one of the accused, were injured. A panic spread amongst the visitors to the fair, and numbers of people ran in different directions afraid of a riot. When the police appeared the others had fled and accused were arrested. Each of the accused was fined Rs. 3.

COLABA CHURCH.—A beautiful service of song will take place at Colaba Memorial Church some time towards the end of this month, the occasion being the re-opening of the sanctuary and choir after the completion of the restoration. The choir, when finished, will be one of the finest to be found anywhere in India. The Rev. H. Rountree (the present chaplain) has initiated all the improvements and additions just now drawing to completion. Great praise is due to him for his energy and hard work. The music for the occasion is in active rehearsal under the direction of Mr. Seymour Dove and the choir-master, and many ladies and gentlemen are offering their services in the choir. A string band will play with all the accompaniments as the church organ is not playable being old and worn out. The date of the re-opening will be given when fixed.

NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Power charged Hargovan Shivlal and Himatlal Bhikarsing with having in their possession gold ornaments valued at about Rs. 200, which they could not reasonably account for. It appeared that the accused were notorious characters from Baroda. On the 22nd July they were arrested on suspicion while attempting to dispose of the ornaments in Marwari Bazar. The second accused said that the ornaments belonged to him, and he got them from his mother and brother in Baroda. He had come down to Bombay with the first accused to do some business. However, advices from the Resident of Baroda went to show that the second accused's mother-in-law knew nothing of the ornaments, and that both the accused had been in jail there. His Worship in disposing of the case observed that there was not the least truth in the story of the second accused. If he wanted to sell the ornaments he ought to have sold them as they were and not in broken pieces as he had done. He sentenced them each to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKET IN THE FAIR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Draper charged Narayan Luxmon, a Hindu, with attempting to pick the pocket of Daisy Rockell, a European girl, and with assaulting Herbert Judd, her cousin. It appeard that while the complainants were standing near a shop in the cocoanut fair in the maidan on Friday evening about 11 p.m., the accused stood behind the girl and put his hand in her pocket. Her cousin saw him and tapped him on the shoulder while his hand was in her pocket. The accused abused Judd and struck him across the face and back. The latter seized the accused and called out for a sepoy, but in the meantime the accused tripped him down and tore his shirt. The sepoy Rowji Govind came on the scene and arrested the accused. The accused stated that he was under the influence of liquor, and while walking in the fair became in contact with Judd, upon which the latter abused him and a struggle ensued. The policeman came there and arrested him. He did not put his hand in the girl's pocket. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POPE LEO XIII.'s DEATH.—The following is a translation of a letter from Rome received by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, on the 21st July, officially announcing the death of Pope Leo XIII. :—"From the Secretariat of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide.—Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord,—By this letter I have to fulfil the sad duty of informing your Grace that yesterday at about 4 p. m. our Supreme Pontiff Leo XIII ended his days, to receive in heaven as we may well hope the full reward of his great virtues and many labours undertaken in the service of the Church. It will only be natural, at this time of grief and mourning, for the whole Catholic world to raise its soul to heaven. Therefore, let it be your care to see that funeral solemnities are performed ; exhorting each priest to offer the Holy Sacrifice, and all the faithful under your charge to pray for the soul of the departed Pontiff. Moreover, so long as the Church remains bereft of its Supreme Pastor, let the fervent prayers of all the faithful ascend to God, that He may vouchsafe to raise up a man after his own heart, who in these difficult times may from the Apostolic throne of Peter lead the Church on in the way of victory. Meanwhile, I pray that God may long preserve you. Your most devoted servant.—Fr. Hieronymus M. Cardinal Gotti, Prefect ; Aloysius Vecchi, Secretary."

SUIT BY THE PATIALA STATE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty continued at the Bombay High Court on Saturday the hearing of a suit brought by the Council of Regency of the Patiala State against Messrs. William Watson and Co. and Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. The plaintiffs are Sirdar Gurumukhsingh, Khalifa Syed Mahomed Hussein, Lala Bhagwandass, the president and members of the Council of Regency, and H. H. Maharajah Bhupender Singh, the Maharajah of Patiala, by his duly appointed agent, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Accountant-General, on deputation to the Patiala State. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Raikes, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant had failed and was represented by the Official Assignee, who was the third defendant.
The plaintiffs' claim was that it might be declared that under the circumstances set out in the plaint the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., had no power to pledge with the defendants, William Watson and Co., and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., had no power to take in pledge from the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., any portion of the Government Paper of Rs. 20,91,100 referred to in the plaint, and that any such pledge was wholly void, and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., acquired no property whatever in any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 which might have come to their hands. In any event it might be declared that the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., had no authority to give the defendants, William Watson and Co., any power of sale, and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., had no authority to sell any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 contrary to the terms agreed on by the agreement of the 31st August, 1898, referred to in the plaint, &c.
His lordship said that the agreement between Sodhi Harnam Singh and Mr. Tellery might be treated as an ordinary agreement, and that the plaintiffs must pay a total sum of five rupees for stamps thereon.

EVIDENCE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Sodhi Harnam Singh was then recalled and further examined by Mr. Lowndes. He said he remembered the redemption of Government Paper from the Bank of Bombay in August, 1898. Witness said he came down here under the orders of the Foreign Office of the Patiala State. He came to Bombay in order to pay the debt due to the Bombay Bank by the Patiala State, and to receive from Tellery and Co. the amount which was to be paid to the Bank. All this was in accordance with the terms mentioned in the agreement in question. A letter in English, which witness understood imperfectly, accompanied the order from the Maharajah. There was nobody in Bombay who could have attended to this business on behalf of the Maharajah, and it became necessary to send witness down here.
Mr. Raikes : Our case is that witness can read the documents perfectly well. Subject to that the documents may be explained to him at any length.
Witness, continuing, said : While in Bombay, he learned that Mr. Tellery was to get the money from Messrs. Watson. Witness did not at that time personally know any of Messrs. Watson's people. As far as he could remember, Mr. Tellery never made in his presence any statement to Messrs. Watson that had the authority of the Maharajah to deal with Government Paper as he liked. Referring to the 14th clause of the agreement, witness said there was no corresponding term mentioned in Mr. Tellery's letter. That term was inserted at the witness's suggestion, as he thought it was to the advantage of the State.
Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said he was Deputy Finance Minister in August, 1898. He could not say positively if he was so in 1897. He formerly held the post of Conservator of Forests, and before that was Superintendent of Chell Hill. The Foreign Office officials who sent him the letter must have known the object of witness's visit to Bombay. Gordat Singh was the Prime Minister at that time. He is alive, Sirdar Jivan Singh was witness's superior, he was the Dewan at the time. Witness knew Mr. Tellery before he came down to Bombay : knew him when he was superintendent at Chell. He erected buildings for the Maharajah at Chell, it was said, and supplied goods for him as did other merchants. He used to come to Patiala once or twice a year, but witness did not know that he was a guest of the Maharajah. Witness came to know that Messrs. Watson were to advance the monies on the day he received a letter from Mr. Tellery. When he came to Bombay witness had brought with him an authority to the Bank of Bombay. His clerk

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1903.

LORD NORTHCOTE.

OVER a fortnight ago we gave currency to a report, which reached us from what we knew to be a reliable source, to the effect that Lord Northcote was about to relieve Lord Tennyson, as Governor-General of Australia. Through the instrumentality of a contemporary, an unworthy attempt was made to throw discredit on our statement. We repeated it and challenged direct contradiction. That contradiction was not forthcoming. Instead, we have direct confirmation from Home of our statement. Lord Northcote does go to Australia as Governor-General, and will take over the duties pertaining to that office in December. We believe we can fully endorse the opinion of the leading Conservative organ as to the special fitness of his Excellency for that exalted office, although we may take occasion to remark that, as a rule, the English Press exhibits the most lamentable ignorance on subjects Indian, the more so since the Dehli Durbar, which, it was supposed and hoped, would have served to educate it. Instead, it served merely to mystify our Home contemporaries and make its errors the more agregious, as we have from time to time pointed out. How, for instance, does the London paper, we have referred to, know that Lord Northcote is possessed of such special qualifications for the Australian viceroyalty? In too many cases our contemporaries write to fill space, or merely take the particular line they do, simply for the sake of saying something pleasant. To say that Lord Northcote is specially suited to be Governor-General of Australia is not necessarily complimentary. Lord Harris used to say that after the Governorship of Bombay a statesman could only accept two offices under the crown without loss of dignity: The Viceroyalty of India, and the High Commissionership of South Africa. True, the post of Governor-General in Australia had not been called into being when his lordship gave expression to his opinion. But the fact remains the same. To be appointed to Australia after Bombay cannot be regarded as elevation.

In Bombay, if a Governor will, he is king. He may rule almost as absolutely as the Viceroy at Simla. In his hands are the destinies of the Presidency, and a strong Governor may insist on the due regard of the interests of Bombay, even at the expense of the other provinces. What is more, he will, if he fully appreciates the importance of Bombay to the empire. In Australia, the Governor-General is more of a figure-head than in any other possession of the Crown. There are premiers, and other ministers, and parliaments, all jealous of their power and privileges—so much so indeed, as to defy the Home Government, as has been the case in regard to the question of the admission of Indian subjects and the employment of lascars. And on those subjects, it may be they will be disposed to keep a sharp look-out upon his Excellency, if, indeed, they do not view his appointment with some small amount of suspicion. What they do want in Australia is a Viceroy with ideas above the emoluments of his office ; who does not and will not think worse of the colonists because of their disinclination to pay the gubernatorial labourer his hire. They would not provide their first Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, a sufficient salary, and his lordship was out of pocket more than he felt was fair to himself. He abruptly relinquished the office. Lord Tennyson, for the very same reason, consented to hold the position only for a brief period. If the "Standard," by Lord Northcote's special fitness, means that he has a soul above monetary considerations, though true, ought to have meant more. Lord Northcote is wealthy, open-handed, unfailingly courteous, and tactful. He will not force his will upon his advisers and will hold the reins very lightly. If that is what our contemporary means by Lord Northcote's special fitness we are with it every word. Our only fear is that it knows nothing whatever about his Excellency's qualifications for the high office to which he has been called ; but with true party loyalty merely desires to justify the choice of Government and gain credit for more intimate acquaintance with Indian and colonial affairs than any Home journal can—we say it with regret—fairly lay claim to. It is too early yet to review Lord Northcote's administration of Bombay, but this we may say that his Excellency's premature departure from Bombay will be sincerely regretted, and Australia has good reason to congratulate herself that she is so soon to receive our Governor and his most popular consort.

THE PORTS AND HARBOURS OF INDIA.

THE Notes on the Ports and Harbours of Peninsular India, which the late Mr. Horace Bell was to have read before a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, are published in the Society's journal. Up to the time of his death Mr. Bell was engaged in collecting material for a paper on the need for more ports in India. The notes as he left them are what the Society gives us. The last words he wrote were these : "Unless we take prompt and vigorous steps to decrease the cost at port of our Indian produce, we may find that India, even, with her great advantage of cheap labour, will, as regards foodstuffs at any rate, see herself shut out from many markets, which will secure their supplies from the American and Canadian seaboards, fed as their ports will be by very alert and capable railway and shipping combinations." The decrease he asked for can only possibly be obtained by the opening out of additional ports, in others words the establishment of a healthy competition. But whether the time has arrived to open out those ports, the existing ones being still in a state of practical development, is a question on which we may expect to find very wide differences of opinion. Whereas the coasts of England are studded with harbours, those of India are remarkably destitute of inlets. Dealing only with the peninsula of India, wrote Mr. Bell, if we look for harbours, we shall have to allow that on its vast seaboard we have only three places in British territory, which would answer to the true definition of a harbour, viz., Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi. Madras is excluded for the simple reason that it is practically useless, if the English definition be applied to it ; a place where vessels, whether of small or large draught, can find shelter in all weathers, where they can load or discharge alongside wharves, and where, at least, small and urgent repairs can be carried out.

Mr. Bell was not sure that this fact is creditable to our 150 years' tenure of India, but he was prepared with reasons—some good and many bad—to account for this state of things. Although Calcutta and Bombay have been noted harbours from time immemorial, Karachi, until it was taken in hand by Sir Charles Napier, after the conquest of Sind, was nothing better than a poor shelter for small country craft. Mr. Bell was strongly in favour of improving Calcutta as a port by the process of canalising the Mutta, a more stable deltaic outlet, as the line of access, instead of attempting to deepen the Hughli channel, or, as another alternative, construct a port on the Hughli, nearer the sea. Incidentally, we might have expected him to make some mention of Bombay and its splendid works of development, both completed and prospective. Possibly he contemplated doing so and holding us up as an example worthy of emulation; but, alas, his work remains uncompleted, and there is but the merest mention of the most magnificently developed port in the East. Mr. Bell seemed to anticipate much greater things of Karachi than we in Bombay consider likely to be realised. He looked forward to its becoming a formidable rival to us, because of its being a day nearer to Aden. But we have had so long a start of Karachi, and so much more central a situation, that the utmost the northern port can hope for is to retain her position as a very fair second to Bombay. This port, it must be remembered, is not resting on its laurels. It is the last thing we should think of doing, and as long as the go-ahead spirit which actuates our Port Trustees remains our guiding principle, to overtake, much less to surpass us, is an absolute impossibility—unless, perchance, some misguided Governor, sent out by a Party, anxious to get him out of the way, took it into his head to obstruct further progress, and permitted some Sindomaniac to rob the Treasury for the sole purpose of gratifying a lunatic whim. But, praise be, that is as remote a contingency as can well be imagined.

Without ignoring the claims of any of the secondary ports to consideration, Mr. Bell would have given attention to ports like Vizagapatam and Cochin. As to the former, he contended that as it had been long recognised as the future site of a harbour and outlet for the trade of the Central Provinces, and as the railway to the north joining it with Raipore is certain to be made within the next few years, the importance of the place cannot be much longer ignored. With regard to Cochin, Mr. Bell was of opinion that for a comparatively trifling initial outlay and a moderate annual charge for dredging, access could be obtained to a really magnificent natural harbour, or backwater, which would be large enough to hold the largest naval fleet we are ever likely to need in Eastern waters, with ample room for vessels of any size. Thirty-two years ago, Mr. George Robertson, a harbour engineer of eminence, made a report on the harbours of India for the supreme Government. We are unaware whether it was turned to much account, but it is worthy of note that he remarked of Cochin that it was capable of being made the finest close harbour in India. "At its southern end," said he, "it must be fully ten miles wide. It is practically a wet dock of greater area than all the docks in Great Britain put together." The recommendations he made have been under consideration for half a century, and Lord Ampthill has recently turned his attention to the subject, but whether experts will report so favourably upon Cochin to-day, as they did so many years ago, remains to be seen. Ideas of what constituted a ship in those days and what was a sufficient depth of water to float the largest naval fleet ever likely to be seen in the East are all very different from what they were thirty years ago. It goes without saying that the whole basin would require re-surveying, and the views of eminent harbour engineers might be found materially different from those of so long ago. Nearly every port on the coast is capable of improvement at very little cost, and it is estimated that for the sum of a million and a half sterling the harbours of Cochin and Vizagapatam could be turned to profitable account. The suggestions are commended to the attention of Lord Ampthill, whom Mr. Bell regarded as a man of action who would not be content with reports, speeches, notes, and estimates, which is about all that has been done for Cochin during the past half century.

THE RABBIT PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE rabbit seems once more likely to loom large in the public eye at the antipodes. No calamity is, perhaps, without some redeeming feature, and the prolonged and terrible droughts which have lately brought Australia almost to the verge of ruin have at least had the useful effect of lessening the numbers of this most harmful of all known animal plagues. Some millions, no doubt, have gone under in the struggle for existence, and for the time their ravages have not been so much felt, but it seems likely that the enormous losses of stock that owners have suffered will leave a superabundance of grass, and thus offer the best conditions for the increase of the rabbit. The question is one in which those of us who have no personal acquaintance with Australia may possibly take only a languid interest. What is the Crown's duty with regard to the crown rabbit on crown land does not, perhaps, very much concern us in India, but the subject generally is one of considerable interest from a zoological standpoint alone. The "Sydney Mail" lately gave some figures—the bald and matter-of-fact Government returns of public moneys spent in the four States in combating the plague—which brings home more vividly than any description the magnitude of the task. New South Wales spent £831,457 in seven years, South Australia over half a million in five years. During the early period after the first legislation on the subject a total of £1,756,689 was spent and this, it must be remembered, was public money only. It is estimated that up to the present time the total amount which has been expended is not less than £10,000,000. Knowledge as to the best methods of battling with the plague is increasing. It is now admitted that the plan of extermination by communicable diseases is useless—at least with those at present known—and traps and poison are on the whole the most efficacious means.

OUR London Letter will be found on page 6.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Caledonia, were the Hon. Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen, General W. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Major General F. Caldecott, and Colonel A. C. Yate, the Honory Organizing Commissioner of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

MR. J. L. JENKINS, who has been appointed Commissioner of Customs, was amongst the passengers who arrived on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s Mail steamer Oriental from London. Mr Jenkins was brought ashore in the Customs launch escorted by Mr. J. Walshe, Superintendent, Preventive Service, and landed at the Ballard Pier, where he was met by Mr. F. S. Punnett, Assistant Collector, Prince's Dock, Mr. V. Sequeira, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Mr. F.A. Ingle, Mr. R. Maidment, Mr. J. Lorimer, and Khan Bahadoor Fazullali, Assistant Collectors of Customs, and others.

A SURVEY of the Arakan Coast will be undertaken by the Marine Survey next cold weather.

THE quarantine imposed by the civil authorities at Berbera against ships from India has been withdrawn.

THE first considerable rain for over a fortnight fell at Allahabad on Thursday evening. Nearly three inches were registered.

SURGEON-GENERAL PRICE, Principal Medical Officer with the Forces in the Bombay Command, retires on the 11th instant.

THE Government have accepted the principle that uniformity is desirable in the armament of the heavy batteries, and that the whole of these batteries should be re-armed with 5-in. B. L. guns of the pattern now under trial for introduction in the Imperial Service.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. P. C. Mukerji, of the Archæological Survey, whose name has become well-known to the public for his researches in Bengal, especially in connection with the identification of old Buddhist sites, such as that of Kepilavastu.

REAR-ADMIRAL G. L. ATKINSON has assumed command of the East India Squadron in succession to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Drury on Friday week.

THE Maharaja of Jaipur, on behalf of his senior Maharani, has given one lakh of rupees to the Indian People's Famine Fund. The Maharaja of Burdwan has given Rs. 10,000 to the same Fund.

SIR HUGH BARNES, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, leaves Rangoon on Monday next for Mandalay, in connection with the recognition of the Thathanabaing, or Budhist Archbishop. Later on his Honour will proceed to Maymyo and Lashio, returning to Rangoon in October.

SIR JAMES DIGGES LA TOUCHE returned to Naini Tal on Friday at the close of his rains tour, one of the chief features of which was the absence of rain during its progress. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, has the satisfaction of knowing that his return is marked by a very satisfactory downfall, which has been general throughout the Province.

UPPER India and Bengal will regret to know that Lord Northcote's elevation to the Governor-Generalship of Australia, now officially announced, has interrupted the prospect of a nearer aquaintance with his Excellency. It had been settled at Home that the Governor of Bombay was to act as Governor-General of India next spring in the interregnum between Lord Curzon's departure and return ; and the announcement of this arrangement would certainly have been received throughout the country with the warmest approbation.

AN important conference of managers of European Schools, summoned by the Government, is to be held in Simla during the first week in September, to discuss the new code. The idea, it is understood, is to introduce a fundamental change in the system of allotting grants-in-aid to European Schools, by calculating the amount of the grant, not upon the number of scholars but upon the number of teachers. The object, of course, is to remedy the admitted evil of inadequate and in some cases also inefficient teaching staffs. The present scale of fees is much too low to admit of suitable remuneration being offered to first class teachers, yet it is impossible to raise the fees materially without inflicting great hardship on parents with limited means. The only alternative is greatly increased financial support from the Government, and in order to ensure such support being applied with the fullest advantage to the intended purpose, it is considered desirable that it should be based mainly upon the number of fully qualified teachers employed, not upon the number of scholars on the rolls. The following delegates have been selected to represent the Punjab on the Conference : The Rev. H M. Lewis, Bishop Cotton School, Simla ; the Rev. A. Tildesley, Lawrence Asylum, Sanawar; the Rev. Spence Gray, Chaplain of Lahore ; the Rev. G. E. Nicolls, Chaplain of Simla ; and Miss Eaton, Auckland House School, Simla.

A CATHOLIC correspondent says :—The "Times" is certainly not correct in stating that Cardinal Manning was the only English Cardinal to vote at the election of a Pope. Cardinal Weld, for instance, voted in the Conclave of seventy-two years ago that chose Pope Gregory XVI., the predecessor of Pius IX. Cardinal Wiseman, in his "Recollections of the Four Last Popes," narrates what Cardinal Weld told him about the proceedings of that Conclave.

AMONG locomotive engineers there is unfeigned delight that the engine which performed the record run from Paddington to Plymouth with the Prince and Princess of Wales was an English-built machine of the simple non-compound type. The French compound locomotive, which the Great Western Railway have ordered as an experiment, will, it is believed, have a difficult task in beating the achievement of the latest Swindon model.

NOW that the tariff question and everything connected with it is about to take a statistical form, it is to be hoped some information will be obtained as to the number and variety of commercial concerns and industries generally that have migrated abroad. We hear a good deal of English silk hat manufacturers transferring their businesses to France, iron firms going to Bilbao, and other concerns to the States ; but the facts have still to be tabulated, and the number may prove more considerable than is generally supposed.

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

THE rains have continued here steadily during the past week, and, contrary to expectation, have extended generally over the Punjab which is better off in this respect than it has been for some years past. The same, unfortunately, cannot be said of the great grain-producing area which is included in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. This is suffering so severely from the scantiness of the rain brought up by the Bay of Bengal monsoon current that anxiety in official circles here about it is becoming grave. There is a prospect, as I write, of a change for the better. It will be but just in time to save the occurrence of a calamity for the tract that is threatened is one of the most-thickly populated in India.

The event of the week here has been the announcement of Lord Curzon's extension of tenure. It has been cordially received in official circles where it is now frankly recognised that the strenuous energy of the present Viceroy is essential to the successful carrying through of the great reforms that have been commenced. The past five years have put a strain upon all the services. A period of transition and of the introduction of far-reaching changes, however beneficial such may be in the end, must necessarily be one of increased work and some friction for Government officers. That this friction has tended to decrease instead of to grow, as the allotted years have passed is the best possible proof of the beneficial nature of the policy that has been pursued, and of the wisdom of giving India the advantage of a further spell of the regime which has accomplished so much.

The reputation of Viceregal Lodge for princely hospitality and kindly charity has never been more generously sustained than by the present Viceroy and Lady Curzon. The staff are pleasantly identified with the social life of the station, and Simla further congratulates itself that Colonel Baring is to stay on, as it is, thanks to this officer's untiring exertions, that the improvement of Annandale has been taken in hand.

There is not much to record this week in the matter of social events. I should perhaps place first the introduction of the station to the possibilities of the "Cake-walk," the credit for which belongs to a lady now staying at the Grand Hotel, who was hostess, last Tuesday, at what will be remembered as one of the most successful afternoon entertainments of the season, in which this fascinating darkie dance was produced. To-night Lady Curzon will be "At Home" at a poudre ball which has been much looked forward to. Next Monday are to be some Theatrical at Viceregal Lodge. The following evening is a dance at Snowdon, and seven days later takes place a fancy dress ball at which the Knights of the Black Heart are the hosts. Lady Curzon opens a bazaar in aid of the Young Women Christian Association on the 19th.

The Simla A. D. C. have staged Pinero's farce, "The Magistrate," during the past week, and have made with it one of their biggest hits this season. The play, as many of your readers are aware, turns on the weak minded of a certain respectable city magistrate who is led into every imaginable scrape by the son of a widow he has recently married. The boy in question is a pickle of the spiciest. He is really nineteen, but has been brought up by his flighty mother to believe he is only fourteen. Major Williams plays the part of the unfortunate "Magistrate," who eventually comes to his own court after being hunted through London all night by the police for being upon licensed premises after closing time, and there tries and sentences to imprisonment his own wife and her sister. These ladies have got into the clutches of the law owing to their following up a certain retired Indian Colonel who they were afraid might let out the real age of the "Magistrate's" wife. The drolleries of the situations which arise are endless, and Major Williams makes the most of them, the audience being kept in a bit of laughter almost the whole time he is on the stage. The part of the "Wife" is taken by Mrs. Parsons, a lady new to the Simla amateur stage to which she is a great accession, her acting being sure and well studied throughout. Mr. A. Williams makes a sufficiently peppery and erratic "Colonel" whose dignity is screamingly funny in such scenes as that in which he is reduced to getting under the sofa, where the "Magistrate's" wife has already concealed herself, to escape discovery by the police. The difficult part of the "Boy" is also well done. It is in the hands of Mr. G. W. Hay, whose acting deserves credit for its restraint in a piece where the temptation to overact is almost overwhelming. Mrs. Irvine and Miss O'Callaghan, as the pretty "Governess" and the romantic "Parlour Maid," are both capital, and the A. D. C. are to be congratulated upon their selection of Mrs. Carnana for the role of the "Magistrate's Sister-in-law." Major Carnana makes an efficiently pompous "Brother on the Bench" to the "Magistrate," and Captain Benwell plays the part of the rejected and subsequently rained upon "Suitor" of the "Magistrate's Sister-in-law," with humour. The "Waiter" and the "Hotel-keeper" are successfully done by Mr. Crawshay-Williams and Mr. Liscombe while Captain Strange takes up admirably as the much-married "Chief-clerk" of the Mulberry Street Police Court, and Messrs Moconaghey, Fyers, Harrison, and Noel assist the development of the play as "Policemen" and "Butler." The stage managing is undertaken by Major Williams. The A. D. C. announce the comedietta, in one act, entitled "Only Blythe," to be staged as a matinee, proceeded by a musical melange, on the 12th instant. Their sixth play of the season "The Little Minister," will be put upon the boards about the end of the month, Mr. Coffin taking the part of the principal lady.

The station has been considerably interested during the past few weeks by a series of sermons which the Bishop of Lahore has been preaching at Christ Church, on the observance of Sunday, with special reference to what goes on in Simla. The concluding address was given this week. Summing up his views Bishop Lefroy said that nothing was more needed in order to give vitality to Christian life than that some sacrifice should be made to it. For example, it was well not to dine out on a Saturday night. Attending Divine Worship, Bible reading, home correspondence, and the perusal of really good literature of every kind, he suggested as appropriate occupations for Sunday. Calling on one's friends on that day, he also considered unobjectionable though he also sympathised with those who elected to keep the day more quietly. Rendering kindly acts of ministry to others, to brighten, cheer, and help on the lives of those in trouble or need he strongly advocated. The Bishop then went on to enumerate certain Simla ways of spending Sunday which he condemned as utterly anti Christian. Amongst these he mentioned playing Bridge of a Sunday afternoon for stakes that the player could not afford, and taking part in tennis parties which interfered with attending Divine Worship. He could sympathise with those who played tennis on a Sunday, in cases in which they had no opportunity of obtaining such exercise on a week day. He also did not condemn the man who worked on Sunday, in cases in which such work was done in the honest belief that duty would otherwise be left incomplete, though he himself believed that more was lost than gained by such procedure.

CARDINAL OREGLIA smiles at the silver hammer of the Camerlengo, and assures the Roman correspondent of a home contemporary—not the "Times"—that the ceremony in which that implement has been made to figure is "altogether mythical." One is not aware that as the Roman correspondent in question avers, Cardinal Wiseman in his "Last Four Popes" refers to the hammer ; but in Lucius Lector's "L'Election Papale" there is to be found not only an account of the ceremony, but a xylographic illustration of it, in which is depicted "Le Camerlingue, Cardinal Pecci, constant le mort de Pie IX." There the Camerlengo has the hammer in his hand. What is more, Lector specially mentions the emotional accents of the Camerlengo's voice when he "thrice called to the dead Pontiff by his baptismal name, according to usage." Lector's account has been in print for a quarter of a century and has never been publicly called in question till now.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD NORTHCOTE GOES TO AUSTRALIA.

TO ASSUME OFFICE IN DECEMBER.

"AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE APPOINTMENT."

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, has been appointed Governor-General of Australia, and will take up his duties there next December.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The "Standard" after dwelling upon the special fitness of Lord Northcote, and reviewing the recent and present difficulties of the Federal administration, concludes by saying, "Now that the site of the new Capital is chosen, pleasing everybody, an unexceptionable selection has been made for the fulfilment of the functions of State we are sanguine that the Federation will enter upon a more propitious phase of its history."

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

BULGARIA REMAINS NEUTRAL.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

RUSSIAN CONSUL SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The British Vice Consul at Bitlis has been ordered to proceed to Mush and report on the situation.

The excesses in Macedonia are part of the revolutionary movement which has broken out prematurely.

Eight Turkish battalions have been sent to Monastir.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Four battalions supported by Artillery routed 1,700 Bulgarians near Sorovitch on Thursday.

The Bulgarian Government says it has been taken by surprise by the recrudescence of the revolutionary movement in Macedonia, but is determined to maintain neutrality, and considers the movement merely local.

Turkish reports declare on the other hand that the movement in Macedonia has become general.

The Bulgarian revolt is provoking a counter insurrection among the Albanians

A number of Turkish troops are being called out, and Sushdi Pacha is hastening from Albania to Monastir with thirty thousand regulars.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Russian Consul, M. Rostkowsky at Monastir, who was returning to town from the plains, has been shot dead by a Turkish gendarme with whom, it is stated, he had an altercation with reference to the gendarme's omission to salute him.

The popular belief at Monastir is that Rostkowsky has been encouraging the Bulgarian movement.

A report is current at Salonika that ten thousand Bulgarians are operating at Monastir and ten thousand at Kastoria against the Turks.

Sixty Turks, who were wounded in the fight at Sorovitch, have arrived at Salonika.

THE PORTE AND ARMENIA.

REPRESENTATIONS BY THE POWERS.

EXCESSES TO BE REPRESSED.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The British and Russian Ambassadors have made serious representations to the Porte regarding the situation in Armenia.

The Porte has consequently instructed the Valis to rigorously repress the excesses of the Kurds.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

UNREST UNABATED.

COSSACKS FIRE ON STRIKERS.

A GOVERNOR WOUNDED.

The unrest in Russia is unabated. The Cossacks fired on 2,000 strikers at Kieff killing three and wounding twenty-four.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Governor of Nikolaieff had a scalp wound, and a Police Officer was mortally wounded in the rioting on the 4th instant, when twenty were killed and 200 wounded.

Thursday's rioting at Kieff was continued yesterday, the troops again firing and wounding several.

HONOURS FOR SOMALILAND.

MEDALS FOR BOER SOLDIERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The following honours have been gazetted for services in Somaliland:—

General Manning to be Companion of the Bath.

Captain Wilfred Lionel Foster to be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

Captains W. G. Walker and G. M. Rolland to receive the Victoria Cross for assisting Captain Bruce Gough in the action of 22nd April last.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Three of the Boers who went to Somaliland with the Boer Contingent have been granted the medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

ARREST OF REFORMERS AT PEKING.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Reute: (Peking) states that five reformers were arrested at Peking on the 6th instant, one being a brother of the Viceroy of Wuehang.

The police are stationed at all the city gates to prevent suspects leaving.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

ACCIDENT ON H.M.S DRAKE.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

A boiler accident has taken place off Funchal on board the Cruiser Drake which is one of the ships engaged in the Naval Manœuvres.

One man was killed and six wounded, two of them dangerously.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH SOLDIERS KILLED.

Some Moorish troops who were pursuing a party of Kabyles entered French territory in Algeria when a fight ensued in which three French and two Moors were killed.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

AMENDMENTS IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Lords. The Irish peers have carried a number of amendments against the Government, none of them very vital, but the Commons are expected to disagree about them.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN MICHIGAN.

CIRCUS TRAIN IN COLLISION.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Two sections of the circus train collided at Durand, Michigan, nineteen people being killed and thirty injured.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR A CEYLON JUDGE.

Mr. Layard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, has been knighted.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW UNDER-SECRETARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Mackenzie Chalmers succeeds Sir Kenelm Digby as Under-Secretary, Home Department, in September.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

MEN'S WAGES INCREASED

The strike at Lorient has ended, the men's wages having been increased.

THE HUMBERT TRIAL.

COMMENCED IN PARIS.

The trial of the Humberts has been opened in Paris.

THE HUNGARIAN CABINET.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned.

COUNTY CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE STILL VICTORIOUS.

BIG DEFEAT OF ESSEX.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Kent has beaten Worcestershire by 196 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Leicestershire by 10 wickets.

Notts has beaten Essex by an innings and 2 runs.

The match between Somerset and Sussex was drawn.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire by nine wickets.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per cent.
Middlesex	10	6	0	4	6	100·00
Yorkshire	21	12	4	4	8	80·00
Sussex	14	5	2	9	3	42·85
Notts	18	6	3	9	3	33·33
Worcestershire	16	7	4	5	3	27·27
Lancashire	21	7	5	9	2	19·04
Essex	17	6	5	6	1	9·09
Kent	14	5	5	4	0	...
Warwickshire	15	3	4	8	−1	−11·23
Surrey	20	6	8	6	−2	−11·28
Somerset	13	4	6	3	−2	−20·01
Derbyshire	13	4	7	2	−3	−27·27
Hampshire	9	1	6	2	−5	−71·42
Leicestershire	15	1	7	7	−6	−75·00
Gloucestershire	15	0	7	8	−7	−100·00

THE RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The rainfall from the 1st of May last to date is now more than fifty per cent. behind the normal in the sub-divisions of Patna, Cawnpore, Lahore, and Jhansi, the area of deficient rainfall extending from the neighbourhood of Calcutta to Lahore. Elsewhere throughout India the rainfall has been generally about normal or in excess.

UNIFORM AT FANCY DRESS BALLS.

The orders already promulgated at home, which prohibit the wearing of uniform at fancy dress balls, and which provide that salutes by soldiers are to be returned by all officers present, are now published formally in the Indian Army Orders, and thereby brought into force in this country.

CHOLERA AT SIMLA.

Cholera which has been for some time prevalent around Simla has now reached that hill station, but only one case has so far occurred within the Municipal limits, though several neighbouring villages are affected.

THE DELHI ART EXHIBITION.

A detailed report on the Delhi Art Exhibition is published, with a brief resolution in which the Government of India acknowledge the services of Sir George Watt, Mr. Percy Brown, and others of the exhibition staff.

CHARGE AGAINST BANGALORE OFFICERS.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, AUGUST 8.

The trial of Lieutenants Plant and Rickford occupied more time than usual to-day, although only one witness was examined, namely, Mr Ganapaiya, the ledger keeper summoned from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom of Bombay, the latter having also sent a certified statement of the accuseds' accounts with them. Witness deposed that Plant first opened an account with Grindlay, Groom on February 20th last, with a deposit of £5, a cheque on Messrs. Cox. On February 24th he sent them another £5 cheque on Messrs. Cox then and on May 8th he sent a cheque on the Bangalore Bank for Rs. 273-8 and a currency note for Rs. 100, and finally on May 10th a telegraphic money-order for Rs. 800. Thus Rs. 1,320-8 was all he ever sent them to credit of his account, against which he drew up to May 15th. Just before he drew his last cheque that was honoured he obtained a fresh cheque book. Witness indentified the schedule of the cheques referred to drawer by Messrs Grindlay, Groom from the 19th May to the 4th August, the amount involved being Rs. 9,318-8 Plant overdrew this on 32 cheques. Some of these were drawn on cheque forms not from the book supplied to him. Witness identified Plant's signature in the bundle of correspondence sent down by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom. These letters were read out in Court. One advised him that his first cheque on Messrs. Cox had been dishonoured. Another warned him that the firm would be obliged to report him to the military authorities. In another, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom said the matter would be placed in the hands of their solicitors. Plant replied that he could not understand it, but said he had wired, and his people would make it all right with Messrs. Cox. In a subsequent letter he asked them to hold over the cheques till they heard from him again, as his servant had lost Rs. 700 which he had taken to register to their address. In another Plant wrote to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom: "You might surely cash a brother officer's cheque for Rs. 200. Surely I can raise that amount in a year." Messrs. Grindlay regretted they could not hold over cheques, and reminded him that whereas since May 15th he had only one rupee eleven annas and nine pies to his credit, he had been drawing to the extent of Rs. 1,410 8. They also noticed on July 2nd that he was using a cheque book other than that given him by the bank. They expressed great surprise at his conduct, and said they would be obliged to report the matter to his commanding officer.

Witness then spoke to Rickford's account which had been opened with Gridlay's on Februar 20th, the deposit being cheque on Messrs. Cox for £35. The deposits continued till July 10th and amounted to Rs. 4,303-15-4. He drew the first cheque for Rs. 75 on the date of the first deposit, and by June 29th had exhausted his credit. He drew 17 cheques for a total of Rs. 3,017, which represented the extent of his over drafts. On June 22nd he drew a cheque for Rs. 400 on self, which had been cashed at the Commercial Bank, Bangalore, and then dishonoured at Bombay. He had had four cheque books supplied in all. On June 30th he drew four for Rs. 6-7, and on the same date from the same book Plant drew five for Rs. 652, all nine of which had been dishonoured.

The police officer prosecuting then read Rickford's correspondence with Grindlay's, in the course of which he asked for an overdraft once, and then characterized a certain Rs. 100 cheque as a probable forgery. One of the letters from Grindlay's informed Rickford that whereas he was writing and telegraphing about a new cheque book, Plant had been drawing from such new cheque book sent to Rickford's address. At this stage the prosecuting officer drew the court's attention to the fact that the schedules of the dishonoured cheques forwarded by Grindlay's as against both accused showed that the Commercial Bank at Bangalore had sustained a loss to the extent of Rs. 1,590, whereas Mr. Hawkins, the agent, had said there was no such loss of any appreciable amount.

The prosecution then closed. The trial will be resumed on Monday.

PLANTERS AND THE MAIL.

The Conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India was brought to a close last evening, when office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected. Mr. Romilly was returned as Chairman, Mr Scot Skirving as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. H. P. Hodgson as Planting Member for the Legislative Council of Madras. One of the final resolutions of the Conference was that in the opinion of the Association the carriage of the mail between Erindisi and Bombay should be accelerated so as to ensure delivery in Bombay on the thirteenth day after despatch from London, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Government of India in support of the letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

The final of the Bangalore Tournament were played in changing weather this afternoon on the Maharajah's ground, where an enormous gathering of spectators witnessed a magnificent display of the game. The last match of the tournament was between the 4th Hussars and the Carabiniers "A" team, the former winning brilliantly and amidst much enthusiasm by 5 goals and 1 subsidiary to 2 goals and 4 subsidiaries. The composition of the teams was as previously telegraphed, Lewin again playing for the 4th Hussars instead of Barnes, whose arm is in a sling after Thursday's accident. The winners ran away completely in the second chukker, making 3 of their 5 goals in rapid succession. After that the game became very even. For the Hussars Neilson and Kincaid Smith played splendid polo.

The Challenge Cup presented by the Maharajah of Mysore to replace that won outright by the Golcondas was then presented by Lady Robertson, also four smaller cups to the members of the winning team.

Sir Donald Robertson made a speech, thanking the Maharajah for the cup and use of his private ground, and congratulating the 4th Hussars, who are regarded as old friends in Bangalore. Much cheering followed, and the Maharajah was "At Home" on the ground.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The 13th Rajputs are demobilised.

The establishment for a Remount Depot, including seven British N. C. O's and men and 365 syces grass-cutters, and other details are to be despatched to Somaliland immediately.

The experiment of moving sickly British soldiers from one station to another for a change of air, which was tried last year, has now been recommended for permanent adoption. In view of the limited extent to which advantage has hitherto been taken of the concession, it has been decided that the measure should be continued experimentally another year before it is made permanent, each Lieutenant-General being empowered to order the move from one station to another of parties of men who, in the opinion of the medical authorities, are likely to benefit by a change of air.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF AUSTRALIA.

LORD NORTHCOTE APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 9.

The news has been received at Poona, yesterday afternoon, of Lord Northcote's appointment as Governor-General of Australia. At first this news was officially contradicted from Poona when it was published by the "Bombay Gazette." It is stated that Lord and Lady Northcote will most probably leave India for England in the first week of September next.

Regarding Lord Northcote's successor it is rumoured in high circle that Sir William Lee Warner is believed to be in running for the post.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament will commence from the 24th August and not the 15th.

FOOTBALL AT POONA

A football team of Bombay, the Rovers, visited Poona last week, and played a game against the Buffs on Friday last which resulted in a draw, no goals being scored.

Yesterday they played the Oxfordshire Light Infantry when the latter won by one goal to nil. A nasty accident occurred a few minutes before the interval to one of the Rover's team in which he came in contact with one of the Oxford's men. He had a flesh wound above the eye.

A BILLIARD MATCH.

In the night a billiard match was played against the Oxfords with 200 up. The Oxford players won by 142 points, the following being the scores: Mr. Betts 200; Sergt. Edsworth 182; Mr. Peachey 103; Sergt. Munn 200; Mr. Catwell 184; Colr.-Sergt. Lindsay 20; Mr. Chat 153; and Sergt. Hill 200.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

Another big field of sixty turned out at Holkar's Bridge. After half a mile of a somewhat stiff going a change was brought about in the direction of the hunt, as the jack avoiding Bopkhel steered the line down towards Kalas. When almost opposite Kalas, the Jack suddenly changed his mind, crossed the road, and headed directly for the Central Jail, where he took refuge in some cultivated grounds. The hounds were at fault, but the Master soon brought them back again. The Master made a cast over the wall of a jowari field, and scarcely had the hounds started that Colonel Sheringham's mare put both her forefeet into a hole and the Master came down with his mare. He fortunately was not much hurt and was quickly up again with the hounds and routed the Jack right through the horses and killed him. It was fine work, indeed, lasting about some thirty minutes. The brush was awarded to the Misses Low who had kept well with the hounds. Many of them turned home, and some fifteen remaining, the Master decided to work back across the country which was well stocked with Jacks and foxes. Miss Georgie Armstrong reported a Jack passing across the road heading across Lohogaon and making for a stony glen. The going was excellent and after some run the Jack was killed and the hounds brought back to Poona.

DESERTERS FROM NATIVE CORPS.

Three Sikhs recruits, deserters from the 22nd Madras Infantry, stationed at Belgaum, were arrested by the Poona police at the Railway station this morning. They will be placed before the Magistrate to-morrow prior to being handed over to the military authorities.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 24TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 24th July. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Wrixon Miss
Banerji Mrs
Thompson Mr and Mrs and child
Davis Mr H
Andrews Lt W
Lacey Mr
Burden Lt W and Mrs
Markquick Mr and Mrs child and infant
Hallam Mr and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rees Mr and Mrs and infant
Grimshaw Capt E W
Mortimer Col H B
Stewart Lt J M V
Vacha Mr J M
Myers Mr D B
Janmahomed Mr H J
Barton Mr W
Scott Rev J
Bailey Capt and Mrs G
Napier Mr A S
Murray Mr A R
Webb Capt A L
Boulton Capt H
Bennett Lt J H
Keegan Major M E
Williams Lt R M
Hardy Mrs R J
Bagett Capt S
Dring Mrs W R
Polngdestre Mrs and infant
Emerson Mrs
Bateson Mr H
Main Mr J
Carnow Mr A
Davies Mr J
Prior Mr E
Winward Mr W
McNeill Mr J
Thomas Mr R
Porter Mrs
Taurber Mr E C
Karsim Hassam Mr
Speca Col J (C B)
Peck Capt J H

FROM BRINDISI.

Grimston Capt E B
Jenkins Mr J L
Hill Col
Smith Mr A McV

FROM ADEN.

McMahon Lieut
Gildersleeves Sergt, Mrs and infant
Stone Armourer Sergt
Keenen Sergt Major
Louis Lieut, R I M S

THE SERVICES "A" HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JULY 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major L L Maxwell 2 B Lancers
Mr D Hooper. B
Mr C E Crawley, B
Mr K S Patrick B
Mr A Grant B
Mr F Roddis B
Mr J N Hendley B
Mr H C A Goodall B
Mr R E Hendley B
Mr C S Whittell B
Lieut Col W F Thomas. I M S, M
Capt A Moore 6th M I
Major A E S Searle 14th Bo
Major H R Mead 16th Bo I
Major C W F Whyte 17th Bo I
Capt E H Fenn 12th Bo I
Mr O J Holdway Bo
Mr L P Walsh C I E Bo
Major C Davidson 42nd Sikhs
Major F A Smith 2nd Rajpoots
Capt G McPherson I M S
Capt F T Stewart 45th Sikhs
Capt M Williamson I A
Capt C R Kauntze I A

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major C Archer B 3 days furl
Mr A M Stow B Cov 2 days extraordinary leave
Mr E W Whiting B furl to Oct 12 1903
Mr C C T Chapman B 10 d furl
Mr E A Kerr B 3 mo M C
Mr J G Paterson B 2 mo M C
Mr G Macartney C I E B furl to April 10 1904
Mr E F Dawson B furl on private affairs commuted leave on M C and extended 1 mo
Mr W B Bucknill B 2 mo extraordinary leave
Mr V H Hasford B 1 mo M C
Lieut Col H P Dimmock I M S Bo 4 days' furl
Lieut Col C J Mellis V C 1st B. 11 mo M C
Mr E F Dawson Bo 7 week's furl
Mr W H White Bo 1 mo 12 days furl
Lieut Col T Quin 36th Sikhs 3 mo M C
Maj r H Comins 1st Brahmin Inf 2 m M C
Capt H H Cornish Bombay E B S R Vol 2 mo M C
Capt A N Lovell 2nd Lancers Hyd Cont 1 mo M C
Lieut O M Hervey 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf 4 mo M C
Lieut L P Brassey I M S 3 mo M C
Lieut G K Channer 3rd Goorkha Rifles 3 mo M C
Assist Engineer W F P Allen R I M S 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lt Col D G Crawford I M S B
Lieut Col J Lewtas I M S B
Lieut H B Douglas Baird 12th B Cov
Mr L M Tornton B Cov
Mr A M Stow B Cov
Mr E H Kealy B Cov
Mr H F F Maguire B Cov
Mr E Manners B
Mr E W B Whiting B
Mr H Ellis B
Mr A R Sutherland B
Mr C M Hodgson B
Mr W H Brookes B
Mr F W A Prideaux B
Lieut Col H P Dimmock I M S Bo
Lieut H J Cotton 6th Bo Cav
Mr J L J nkins Bo Cov
Mr J G Governton Bo
Mr C N Clifton Bo
Mr W F Jardine Bo
Capt G T Robinson 33rd P I
Lieut T W Slingsby 2nd P Cav
Lieut Col A J Kelly R E
Capt W B Turnbull I M S
Capt J H Peck 27th Belooch Inf
Capt F D Davidson 6th Inf Hyd Cont
Capt A F W King I M S
Capt A R Barrett 38th Belooch Inf
Lieut E R Graham Queen's Own Corps of Guides

RACING AT POONA.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, AUGUST 8.

THERE was another large attendance at Poona on Saturday and the weather was fine. The racing produced some good sport, and for once in a way backers had a good time. Details:—

Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement which have never won a flat race value Rs. 50. 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt in the Hon'ble C F Greville's g a h Scattercash, 8st 11lbs, Native 1
Mr Sassoon Ezikel's g a h Kyam 7st 13lbs, C B Mahomed 2
Mr Galtrey's b a h Rochester 8st 11lbs, A Hoyte 3
Major Edward's b a g Dalmyo 9st 3lbs, Mr Boss 0
Mr Baldock's g a h Cap Kettle 8st 11lbs, Kunal 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Harvester 8st 11lbs, Dhonji 0
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight 8st 11lbs, Oomerkhan 0
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Original 8st 11lbs, Penton 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation 8st 8lbs, Nama. 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Najaffi 8st 5lbs, Robinson ... 0
Mr Jutoba bin Talfy's b a h Mint Master 8st 2lbs, Heeroo 0

Betting: 3 to 1 each against Najaffi and Kyam; 4 to 1 Harvester; 6 to 1 Daylight; 8 to 1 Rochester and Scattercash; and 12 to 1 the others.

A good race home resulted in a half length victory for Scattercash, with Rochester neck away third. Time—1min. 11 2-5secs.

Intermediate Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Kelson's b aus m Russley Rose 8st 9lbs, Oomerkhan 1
Mr Percy's Fischer's b aus m Key West 9st 12lbs, Robinson 2
Mr Noble's b aus m Miss Birale 8st Bennett ... 3
Mr R G Baldock's b aus m Matilda 9st, Cowell 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 8st 5lbs, Heeroo 0
Aga S Shah's br aus m Ethel II, 7st 11lbs, Kamad 0
Messrs A Nanjee and M Gogaldass' b aus m Anadi Laurie 7st 7lbs, Melsom 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Russley Rose; 3 to 1 Key West: 7 to 2 Veera; 5 to 1 Ethel II and Anie Laurie; and 10 to 1 the others.

Russley Rose won easily by a length; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 6 2-5secs.

The Summer Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1901. Distance 7 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman 9st 12lbs Robinson 1
Messrs A Nanji and M Gocaldass' ch aus m Gaulio 8st 5lbs, Cowell 2
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Roscommon 8st C B Mahomed 3
Mr Noble's b aus g Planet 8st 10lbs, Oomerkhan 0
H H Aga Khan Aga S Shah's b aus m Carewick late Valento 8st 9lbs, Heera 0
Mr Baldock's b aus m Miss Windsor 7st 8lbs, Bennett 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Beadsman; 5 to 1 each Planet and Carewick; 6 to 1 Roscommon; and 8 to 1 the others.

The favourite won fairly easily by two lengths; a head between second and third. Time—1min. 35secs.

The Closed Horse Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 200 since 31st March 1901. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain Randall's br aus m Blue Blood 11 st 7lbs, Captain Randall 1
Vice-Col Hazelton's b aus m m Macletra 10st 13lbs, Mr Maynell 2
Mr G O Base's b aus g Dawn 10st 5lbs, Owner 3
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette 11st 12 lbs, Owner 0
Mr Sabyne's br aus Untwee 10st 7lbs, Captain Wogan-Brown 0
Major England's b aus h Teejookhana 10st 3lbs Owner 0
Major Edward's ch aus m Runaway Girl 9st 12lbs, Owner 0
Mr H Kelgudy's br aus g Recluse 9st 12lbs, Mr Fraser 0
Captains Beauchamp Alexander's ch aus g Charcoal 9st 9lbs, Captain Hickman 0
Major Cleveland's br aus g Rising Sun 9st 9lbs, Mr Annesley 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Blue Blood; 4 to 1 Macletra: 8 to 1 Dawn and Runaway Girl; and 10 to 1 the others.

Blue Blood was always well placed in the race and won by a length and a half; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 7 2-5secs.

The Desert Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr N Metha's ch a h Silvermane 7st 6lbs, Hoyte 1
Aga S Shah's b a h Musketeer 8st 12lbs Kamal 2
Mr George's g a h Alexis 7st 12lbs, Kunal ... 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakam 8st 9lbs, Heeroo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Silvermane; 2 to 1 Musketeer; 5 to 2 Hakam; and 4 to 1 Alexis.

Silvermane won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third. Time.—1min. 57 1-5secs.

Amateur Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Maldwell's g a h Titus II 10st 7lbs 1
Colonel Eccles' b a h Rocket 9st 12lbs 2
Major Murray and Captain Lloyd's ch a h Hamilton 10st 3lbs 3
Captain Forbes' b a h Chancellor 11st 11b 0
Capts Bevan and Alexander's g a h Regret 10st 10lbs 0
Major Edward's ch a g Conway 10st 0

Betting:—2 to 1 against Titus II; 5 to 2 Chancellor; 4 to 1 Regret; 8 to 1 Rocket and Conway; and 10 to 1 Hamilton.

Titus II, and Chancellor led out to the bend, where the favourite came away and won easily by a length and a half; same length between second and third. Time—55 2-5secs.

Midget Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—3 furlongs.

Captain Wilson's g a h Greyleg 8st 2lbs..... 1
Mr S D Jewell's b a h Shaboob 9st 2lbs 2
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor 8st 10lbs 3
Mr Faraj bin Saad's b a h Mosumma 6st 12lbs 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Greyleg; 3 to 1 each Shaboob and Governor; and 5 to 1 Mosumma.

The favourite won by a length; half a length between second and third.—Time 1min. 24 2-5secs.

FOOTBALL.

NORTH STAFFORDS "A" TEAM vs. NORTH STAFFORDS "B" TEAM.

ON Saturday evening a Harwood League match was contested between the "A" and "B" teams of the North Stafford Regiment for the benefit of the League, the money to be devoted to the purchase of medals for the winners. Both teams are in the running for the Championship, and a good deal of interest was taken in the encounter, the Cooperage being well lined with spectators. The game was closely and keenly contested. At half time the "A" team led by 2 goals to one. The score however, did not reflect the general character of the play which was very even.

In the second half a tough encounter was witnessed and a goal was scored by each side The match eventually ended in a victory for the "A" team by three goals to one

THE Amir's Government is said to be constructing in great haste a bridge over the Kabul River at the Afghan end of the Khyber Pass near Dakka. The object of the work can only be to facilitate access into the Mohmand country, and it is another indication that the Amir believes that strictor discipline will be for the benefit of this border and its people. In the Afridi country the Amirs authority appears to be still of a shadowy character. It appears that his Highness despatched a message to Mulla Said Akbar bidding him bring a tribal deputation to Kabul. But the Mullah was busy planning operations against the Shiahs with the Maimana Fakir, and the maliks refused to stir. One section only, the Zakka Khel, responded to the invitation: but this seems to have been because their headman are in Kabul more or less in the position or hostages.

THE FORTHCOMING PRESIDENCY MATCH.

PROBABLE COMPOSITION OF TEAMS.

THE first of the annual matches between the European cricketers of the Presidency and the Parsees, which will be played next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, is being keenly looked forward to by devotees of the game throughout the Presidency, and in fact we have never known so much interest to be displayed in the event since the institution of these matches. It would rejoice Lord Harris's heart could he be here in Bombay to see the friendly, healthy rivalry which the fixture now calls forth. Much of the success which we anticipate for the two matches this year will be due to the whole-hearted efforts of the body of cricketers who form the Presidency Selection Committee to leave no stone unturned to place the strongest side possible in the field, and the desire of the committee to do justice to the claims of mofussil cricketers will remove a longstanding grievance. The selection committee are, indeed, to be warmly congratulated, on having conceived the excellent idea of arranging a test match in which all the prominent players in the Presidency have been invited to play. Two days will be given up to this match, to-day and to-morrow, and there can be no doubt that the match will furnish some very interesting cricket. It was, of course, hardly possible for every player who received an invitation from the committee to accept it, and as is usual in cases of the kind several prominent players whose claims to play for the Presidency might perhaps have been recognised will be absent. Some of the absentees are well-known men, among them being H. Cheetham, A. P. Y. Langhorne, J. T. Weatherby, Captain A. B. Sangster, M. R. Jardine, E. L. Sale, and H. C. John, but others, notably Major Wilson, of Mhow, Lieut. B. E. A. Manson and Captain H. R. W. Brewis of Belgaum, Captains G. L. Hobbs and H Gore of Ahmednagar, and Lieut J. J. McDonogh of Poona, who are altogether unknown to Bombay cricket-lovers, would have added to the interest of the match had they been able to take part in it. The teams which will actually take the field will be composed as follows:—

MILITARY TEAM.

Captain P F Pocock ..... (Baroda)
Lt W F Parsons, R H A ..... (Mhow)
Lt W F O Faviell .....
Lt H M Carroll .....
Lt E A Wallinger ..... (Poona)
Lt H W Green .....
Lt J O Airy .....
Lt R J Armes .....
Lt H St G Scott ..... (Bombay)
Lt W Locker .....

The eleventh place will be filled by either Captain T. A. Tancred from Poona, or Lt. H. O. Carroll, the local player.

CIVIL TEAM.

H D Sinclair ..... (Dharwar)
J Monteath .....
R E A Elliott ..... (Khandesh)
H Pogson ..... (Thana)
K Priestly .....
E E Coombs ..... (Bombay)
S W Walcott .....
C L Burns .....
W H George .....
H L Richardson .....
A L Smith .....

Several of the above players will be making their "debut" in Bombay, and the form they display will be watched with interest. Lt. Faviell, the old Forest School player, has earned golden opinions as an all-round player in Poona this year, and is a great acquisition to the Presidency forces. Lieutenant B. M. Carroll is little if anything inferior as an all-round man, and left a fine record behind him at Mill Hill School and King's College, Cambridge. He was coached by Burton, the old Middlesex County professional, and if any proof were required of his ability as a cricketer, we have it in the fact that he attracted the attention of the Surrey authorities who gave him an invitation to take part in the Colts' trial matches. Lieutenant Parsons has been batting and bowling with good results in Mhow cricket for three seasons, and next to Major Wilson is spoken of as the best cricketer in the station. Lieutenant Wallinger has impressed Poona judges favourably with his form as an all-round player. Lieutenant Green is the Poona wicket-keeper, and is said to be very smart behind the sticks. Lieutenant Airy is a good bat, and has put up some good scores in Poona matches this season. The other players in the Military Team are too well known to need any mention here. Turning to the Civil team a player whose form will be watched with great interest is J. Monteath, who according to the reports of Dharwar judges is a brilliant bat. He is an old "Crusader," and in England for that Club scored consistently a couple of years ago. H. D. Sinclair and H. Pogson are not altogether new to Bombay cricket, both having participated in local matches on several occasions, the former last year, and the latter about three seasons ago. They are good all-round men. Elliott is a bowler, and on his day a very destructive one. Last year for the Civil Service against Poona Gymkhana and Ganeshkhind he struck those who saw him as being a very useful trundler. Priestley, whose bad luck in the two-day last week between the Gymkhana and the Baronet Club, when he earned the unenviable distinction of bagging a brace, is, when in practice, a really fine bat, and perhaps next to Walcott, the best European wicket-keeper in the Presidency. A pleasant feature in the match will be the trials that are being given to George and Smith of the Y. M. C. A. and B. B. and C. I. Railway teams respectively. The task of selecting the Presidency XI. will be a most difficult one, and it is fortunate that the Selection Committee are a body of keen cricketers themselves who are not likely to allow favouritism to have anything to do with the final selection of the team. Up to Saturday evening five players had been selected: M. R. Jardine, H. Cheetham, E. L. Sale, H. C. John, and S. W. Walcott. Jardine has, however, been obliged to decline the invitation extended to him to captain the side, and we understand that the duties of skipper will devolve on Sale. This leaves seven places to be filled up after the test match, and the selection will probably be made from the following: W. F. O. Faviell, W. F. Parsons, Major Wilson, J. J. McDonogh, J. Monteath, H. D. Sinclair, B. E. A. Manson, B. M. Carroll, Captain P. F. Pocock, H. Pogson, A. P. Langhorne, T. T. Weatherby, R. E. A. Elliot, and E. E Coombs. Of the above players, Faviell, Carroll, Langhorne, McDonogh, Monteath, Sinclair, and either Weatherby or Manson should have the strongest chance of being selected, but an important factor in a team is the presence of a good fast bowler, and this is the class of bowler the Presidency will have to take the field without unless Coombs is selected. He has been bowling very finely in the last three or four matches, and is far and away the best bowler of his pace available. The Presidency have always been able to attribute the occasions on which they have beaten the Parsees chiefly to the work of a fast bowler, and to put a team in the field without one would be fatal to all hopes of victory. If this matter is carefully considered by the Selection Committee we imagine that when the team is finally selected it will comprise the following with perhaps one or two changes dependent on the form shown by players in the test match:—E. L. Sale (captain), H. Cheetham, H. C. John, S. W. Walcott, W. F. O. Faviell, H. M. Carroll, A. P. Langhorne, J. J. McDonogh, E. E. Coombs, H. D. Sinclair, and either J. Monteath, B. E. A. Manson, H. Pogson, or W. F. Parsons.

The Parsee selection committee are having some trouble as regards bowlers, and in this department the team will probably be weaker than has ever before been the case in the whole series of these games. They will have to take the field without their two best bowlers, Mehta who is in England, and Bulsara who, we understand, cannot get down from Rampur for the match. The loss of these two men will be incalculable, and it becomes a serious question as to who of the bowlers doing well in local cricket this season are best fitted to fill the places of Mehta and Bulsara. It is fortunate indeed for the Parsees that K. M. Mistri from Patiala is able to don flannels, and he with his namesake K. B. Mistri of Ajmere

the following : K. M. Mistri, Dr. Pavri, Meherhomji, D. D. Kanga, H. D. Kanga, R. E. Mody, K. E. Mistri, Raja (senr.), Machhliwalla, Daruwalla, Driver, Colabawalla, and one or two colts. The new pitch which has been attended to with such great care during the season is expected to be in applepie order for the match.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BARONET CLUB.

WHEN this match was resumed on Saturday morning matters were after all fairly even. The Baronet Club were 23 runs ahead on the first innings but this slight advantage by no means justified the expectation of the emphatic defeat of the Gymkhana which resulted. The Gymkhana were quite unable to withstand the combined attack of Kapadia and Meherhomji. Sale was caught in the slips off Kapadia when 15 runs had been scored. Mead followed shortly afterwards having scored 12, and the only stand of the innings was a creditable but short-lived effort by Lieutenants Langhorne and Scott. After Lieutenant Scott's departure wickets fell like skittles, and the innings closed for the meagre total of 63, the Gymkhana thus being 50 runs ahead. When the Baronet Club sent their first two batsmen to the wicket just before tiffin, it would not have been surprising had the match been won by eleven wickets. However, Coombs took Raja's bails in his first over, and on the resumption both Coombs and Sale bowled with such effect that only six runs were scored in eight overs. Sale clean bowled Chinoy when the score had reached 4, and afterwards he bowled three maidens consecutively. Coombs kept the scoring down for a time. Indeed runs came so slowly that the game was almost painful to witness. Mody then began to hit about him, and Coombs gave place to Stileman. The change proved expensive however, and after having bowled three overs without effect he was taken off, and Langhorne was given a trial. The necessary runs were hit off however in his first over, and the Baronet Club thus won the match by 9 wickets. The feature of the innings was Sale's bowling. Although the result of the game was a foregone conclusion the batsmen took no liberties with him. He bowled ten overs, and seven were maidens, and he took one wicket at a cost of five runs. The following were the full scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Mr P J Mead, c Gagrat, b Bapasola	2	c Meherhomji, b Kapadia 12
Mr E L Sale, c Bottlewala, b Meherhomji	43	c Bapasola, b Kapadia 6
Lieut A Langhorne, l-b-w, b Meherhomji	13	c Raja, b Kapadia 13
Lieut J Armes, l-b-w, b Meherhomji	0	l-b-w, b Kapadia 3
Lieut H St G Scott, c Bapasola, b Kapadia	0	l-b-w, b Meherhomji 12
Mr E Priestly, c Bapasola, b Kapadia	0	b Meherhomji 1
Lieut H O Carroll, c Bapasola, b Kapadia	3	l-b-w, b Meherhomji 1
Mr C G Stileman, b Meherhomji	4	c Kaka, b Kapadia 0
Lieut W S Locker, b Meherhomji	10	not out 7
Mr S N Powell, c Raja, b Meherhomji	0	b Kapadia 0
Mr E E Coombs, b Meherhomji	11	c Meherhomji, b Kapadia 5
Mr H L Richardson, not out	0	c Kapadia, b Meherhomji 0
Extras	10	Extras 4
Total	99	Total 63

BARONET C. C.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Mr B D Gagrat, b Coombs	4	
Mr D C Daruvala, b Coombs	37	
Mr D M Raja, c Mead, b Sale	11	b Coombs 0
Mr F Masani, c Powell, b Carroll	2	
Mr R P Meherhomji, b Carroll	2	
Mr N C Bapasola, c Powell, b Sale	26	
Mr N E Wadiwala, l-b-w, b Sale	0	
Mr P J Chinoy, b Sale	6	not out 13
Mr N M Mody, b Coombs	0	b Sale 4
Mr Kapadia, c and b Sale	4	not out 24
Mr D N Writer, c Priestley, b Sale	1	
Mr S N Kaka, not out	3	
Extras	14	Extras 1
Total	121	Total (for 2 wkts) 42

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Bapasola	5	0	15	1	—	—	—	—
Mr Kapadia*	22	5	33	3	16	5	27	7
Mr Meherhomji	17·5	4	36	7	64	2	7	4
Mr Kaka	—	—	—	—	12	2	19	—
Mr Writer	—	—	—	—	2	0	6	—

* Bowled three wides.

BARONET C. C.

Mr Coombs	22	7	24	3	7	3	16	1
Mr Richardson	7	1	12	0	—	—	—	—
Mr Sale	13·3	3	27	6	10	7	5	1
Mr Carroll	8	1	16	2	—	—	—	—
Mr Stileman	2	0	8	0	3	0	13	0
Mr Powell	4	1	10	0	—	—	—	—
Lieut Langhorne	—	—	—	—	1	0	7	0

THE NORTHCOTE SHIELD.

BARODA COLLEGE vs. GUJERAT COLLEGE.

The Northcote Inter-Collegiate Shield match between the Baroda College cricket team and the Guzerat College cricket team was played on the Baroda College ground on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of August. It ended in the victory for the Baroda College team. The following were the scores :—

BARODA COLLEGE.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
V R Gupte, c M K Desai, b Pandit	4	b M K Desai 11
Talvalker, l-b-w, b M K Desai	3	b Pandit 7
Majmundar, b M K Desai	14	b M K Desai 19
B V Gaikwar, b Pandit	12	c Clarke, b M K Desai 1
Chavan, b M K Desai	17	b M K Desai 2
M S Desai, c Clarke, b M K Desai	6	not out 4
Pradhan, b M K Desai	7	run out 4
L C Sheth, l-b-w, b Pandit	8	b M K Desai 8
B C Desai, c Mehta, b Pandit	0	
M K Desai	3	run out 1
Shiat, not out	0	did not bat
Purani, c B P Thakor, b M K Desai	0	b M K Desai 0
Extras	0	Extras 2
Total	74	Total 62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	O.	M.	W.	R.	O.	M.	W.
Pandit	44	19	5	3	32	15	4	1
M K Desai	30	19	3	7	28	15	1	6

GUJERAT COLLEGE.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Pastan Jamasp, l-b-w, b Chavan	0	b Gaikwar 2
C W Clarke, b Gaikwar	3	c M S Desai, b Chavan 22
M K Desai, b Gaikwar	9	played on b Gaikwar 1
Pandit, b Chavan	1	c Chavan, b Gaikwar 8
N H Mehta, b Gaikwar	3	b Chavan 2
Antani, c Gupte, b Gaikwar	23	s Gupte, b Chavan 2
Brahamchari, c Gupte, b Gaikwar	1	b Chavan 1
Bhise, s Gupte, b Gaikwar	0	not out 4
Bania, b Gaikwar	1	b Gaikwar 0
Sanghoi, not out	1	c Purani, b Chavan 1
B P Thakor, b Gaikwar	0	b Gaikwar 0
Extras	3	Extras 0
Total	45	Total 43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	O.	M.	W.	R.	O.	M.	W.
Chavan	15	12	1	2	29	16	1	5
Gaikwar	21	12	1	8	14	16	5	5

RALLI BROTHERS vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

This Match was played at the Esplanade, on Saturday, and resulted in a win for Ralli Brothers by 99 runs.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

Mr Barry, l-w, b Batliwalla	4
Mr Beaty, c Unwalla, b Talpade	1
Mr H Toomas, c Gonsalves, b Talpade	6
Mr R Ryton, b Batliwalla	2
Mr H Blunt, c Gonsalves, b Talpade	11
Mr S Phillips, c Agaskar, b Talpade	0
Mr Coulcrey, b Batliwalla	1
Mr Vowles, b Batliwalla	7
Mr Lowe, b Batliwalla	0
Mr Nicholson, b Talpade	1
Mr B Osborne, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Talpade	60	1	19	5
Mr Batliwalla	57	2	14	5

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Mr W B Talpade, c Ryton, b Vowles	1
Mr J C Machliwalla, b Vowles	32
Mr S M Batliwalla, c Thomas, b Vowles	0
Mr E J Tavadia, b Vowles	27
Mr K G Rodgers, c Blunt, b Ryton	4
Mr F Gordan, not out	34
Mr S G Pathare, b Vowles	4
Mr J Gonsalves, c Ryton, b Thomas	10
Mr K V Agaskar, b Phillips	8
Mr M R Doctor, b Vowles	6
Mr B B Unwalla, run out	1
Extra	10
Total	137

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Vowles	108	3	33	6
Mr Thomas	68	0	40	1
Mr Phillips	23	0	23	1
Mr Ryton	30	0	26	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 24.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Viscount Cranborne, who is a veritable Candide, has been telling an audience in the country that he views with melancholy the approaching split in the Unionist party, and the rupture, if it is not prevented by a miracle, seems to have been brought nearer by the events of the past week, especially the debate initiated in the House of Lords yesterday by the promising young Earl of Lytton. It is Mr. Chamberlain's misfortune that, so far as they have declared themselves, all the more hopeful of the younger Unionists as well as many of the more distinguished veterans on the same side are against his scheme of preferential tariffs. By the way, it is curious to find Radicals thanking God that we still have a House of Lords. Certainly the gilded chamber is not a place to be anathematized at the present moment. As Lord Lytton himself said, now that the opportunity of discussing this great question had been refused in the House of Commons and the Guildhall there is practically only one assembly in which full debate is possible, and that is the House of Lords. The text of his speech was the issue of the now famous publications of the Birmingham Tariff Committee. He asked the Duke of Devonshire as leader of the House "whether these publications were issued with the knowledge and approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; whether what was described in them as 'the Chamberlain policy' and 'the fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain' was the policy of the Government; and, if so, when this policy would be expounded in Parliament." The answer may be given in the Duke's own words :—"The noble Earl asks whether these publications are issued with the knowledge and approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. On that question I have consulted with my right hon. friend, and his answer is in the affirmative. They are published with his general consent and approval. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is not a member of the Tariff Committee, and is not aware of or personally responsible for all that appears in the publications. The noble Earl then asks whether what is described in them as 'the Chamberlain policy' and the fiscal policy of Mr Chamberlain 'is the policy of the Government.' The answer to that question is distinctly in the negative. The fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain has been contained in his own speeches, and he has expressly stated that he spoke only his own opinion, and did not intend to commit his colleagues. The noble earl asks, in the third place, 'when this policy will be expounded in Parliament.' As I have already said, the Government have up to the present time no new fiscal policy to propose, and the answer, therefore, is that it cannot either now or at any short period be expounded to Parliament." The debate was interesting from more than one point of view, but not least for revealing Lord James of Hereford and Viscount Cross, both not so very long ago colleagues of Mr. Chamberlain in the Cabinet, as resolutely opposed to his scheme. Indeed one of the features of the evening was the serious manner in which Lord James implored the Duke of Devonshire to save the country from "a great disaster." Equally earnest was Lord Northbrook, who has entered into this fight with an energy that might be envied by many much younger men. It will not be Lord Northbrook's fault if Parliament separates for the recess before the Government has given some indication of their fiscal policy. He declares that such an indication is their bounden duty. Lord Rosebery who is nearly always interesting was on this occasion amusing. For a nation so active and inquisitive as this it is not, he maintains, sufficient to say that the Cabinet is engaged in inquiry. "I hope," he said, "that I shall not be accused of making any disparaging comparison when I say that it reminds me rather of the case which has excited great interest in France, and which is, I believe, still pending before the Courts, where an enterprising lady raised enormous sums of money by the exhibition of a safe—or it may have been a cabinet—which she represented as containing unbounded treasures. We are in the position of the gullible victims of that lady, but the experience of those in France has already given us pause. The Government present us with the spectacle of pointing to the closed door of the Cabinet and saying—'We confess that we are not able to give you any satisfaction with regard to our policy, but look at that door. Inside that door there are treasures of wisdom, experience, eloquence, sound judgment on this subject, and when that door is opened they will be revealed.' But I am sorry to say that Mme. Humbert's treasures were represented only by a fourpenny piece in the safe, and I am inclined to think that when the door of the Cabinet is opened—unless it is for a purpose which I should sincerely deplore to see—a large number of its members walking out never to return inside it—we shall not have more satisfaction than the victims in the Humbert case." It is stated with a show of authority that the dissolution will not take place until early next year ; but with Mr Chamberlain pulling one way and some of the other members of the Cabinet pulling the other way it seems difficult to see how the Government can hold together so long. The Colonial Secretary's brother, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, has this week come forward as an uncompromising Free-trader, and his intervention is decidedly frequent. Speaking at a meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday he referred contemptuously to "the pretence of an inquiry," "No one really who was in the know," he proceeded to say, "cared for the inquiry which was promised. It was only, in plain English, waiting until they were ready to have a raging, tearing propaganda. It was only keeping them from discussing the thing by saying, 'Oh, but there is an inquiry.' There would be no inquiry in the autumn. The moment the time came for certain people to go round addressing the country the only inquiry would be, 'Can I get the people to vote for me?' There were already statistics ten times more voluminous than any one in that room was prepared to go into." That, in a few words, is the case for the Opposition and the basis of the severe heckling to which Mr. Balfour is being daily subjected in the House of Commons with some danger to his hitherto fine temper.

THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF INDIA.

I suppose we ought to be thankful for small mercies, but when everybody at home is really anxious to know what the public and the Press of India say about the proposal to saddle you with a not inconsiderable portion of the expense of the future garrison of South Africa, it is rather hard that Reuter's agency should not have thought it necessary to cable the comments of more than one paper. I have nothing to say against the journal in question, but it cannot be said to speak for the whole of India, and I can hardly think that the "Englishman" is the only journal on your side that has expressed an opinion upon a matter of so much importance to the Indian rate-payer. This is not the first time the public here have been kept in ignorance of Indian opinion at a time when we wanted to know it. When the fate of the luckless Bagdad Railway scheme, in which, of course, India had a great if not a predominant interest, was hanging in the balance, not a word as to how the project was regarded in Bombay and Calcutta was vouchsafed to the readers of English newspapers. This not only shows a surprising lack of enterprise but might have had serious consequences if people in this country had not realised the danger and succeeded in preventing Mr. Balfour from committing the great mistake which he was apparently meditating. As it was, the hands of those who eventually brought Mr Balfour to his senses, and assisted him to arrive at a more or less "settled conviction" on the subject, would have been strengthened if they could have known that India was also against the German proposal.

But to return to the scheme of the Council of Defence and to the new demand (pace the Duke of Devonshire) of the Indian Exchequer. I say of the Council of Defence, for after Lord Selborne's speech in the debate initiated in the House of Peers on Monday by the Marquis of Ripon we cannot put the blame upon the War Office. Mr. Brodrick is open to censure for the casual way in which he introduced the subject to public notice and for not holding his tongue until the Government of India had had time to consider the matter, but the real authors of the plan put forward are the Council of Defence. The House of Lords' discussion threw some fresh light on the proposed transaction, and Lord Goschen who came to curse remained to bless. He, however, is the only person I have heard of as being converted by the statements put forward by the apologists of the Government, and public opinion generally is against them.

The case as presented in the House of Lords is shortly this. There is a consensus of official opinion that in the event—a remote one we way hope—of war an attempt would be made to invade the North-West Frontier of India. In that case the present British garrison would not be sufficiently large to meet all requirements. The War Office expresses its ability to supplement these forces from England without delay, but the Admiralty without saying precisely why declare that the thing cannot be done, or, in other words, that while it would be perfectly easy to transport the reinforcements from the Cape it will not pledge itself to get them to India in time if the starting point be the shores of these isles. But I had better quote what Lord Selborne as the responsible head of the Navy said on this point :—"What is the problem with which we are confronted? Authorities both in India and at home are agreed that within a certain definite time after the outbreak of war—of which the invasion of India would probably form a part—a certain reinforcement would be required in India, and after another period of time a still further reinforcement would be required. Can you send these reinforcements, says the Indian Government, to the War Office. Yes, answers the War Office, we can send them at once from England. Then the Admiralty comes in ; and it is the opinion of the Admiralty, which I do not think for one moment would be demurred to by my noble friends opposite who have had the same responsibility as myself, that they would not be prepared to guarantee that troops would be sent within that period. The question then came whether India was to run the risk involved or to have a permanent addition to her garrison at an immensely increased cost compared with her present charge. It was in the consideration of his problem that the suggestion was made to earmark in South Africa a certain portion of his Majesty's forces which could be sent at once to India on the outbreak of war and which the Admiralty would agree so to send. It has been on these grounds that the decision has been come to." It appears that the suggested Indian contribution—£400,000—is about half the additional amount of expenditure that will be incurred on maintaining 12,500 troops in South Africa instead of England.

Lord Hardwicke said that if India had to increase her establishment by 12,500 troops it would cost her £1,250,000 a year. No doubt, but will Lord Hardwicke say that if the South African scheme were to fall through the Government of India would think it necessary to make a permanent addition to the Indian garrison to the extent of 12,500 men? "Credat Judæus." Lord Ripon, though his speech was perhaps a trifle too florid, made one or two good points. The best perhaps was the following :—"The argument that India should contribute to the cost of these troops, because they would be more readily available for Indian purposes than they would be if kept at home, and would constitute a reserve for India, was, he said, an argument which cut both ways. If the argument were sound England ought to pay a portion of the expenses of the troops maintained in India because they formed a generally available reserve for this country." Lord Ripon went on to say : "It was not wise to treat India in that way, they dared not put a charge of the kind upon the self-governing colonies, but they turned for the contribution to India where they thought they had power of enforcing it." This is a severe thing for an ex-Viceroy to say, but can it be denied? The differential treatment we propose to Lord Curzon is not the same sort of differential treatment that some of us are proposing to Mr. Seddon. The Duke of Devonshire could not be got to say that India should escape payment if the Governor-General in Council objects, but he was careful to point out that a "proposal" not a "demand" had been made to the Indian authorities, and he promised, as Lord George Hamilton has since done in reply to more than one question, that no decision will be come to until Lord Curzon has been heard from. Mr. Buchanan, M. P., in a letter to the "Times" expresses satisfaction that the leading journal has hitherto abstained from approving the proposal, and really the Government will look in vain for any real support from the most influential section of the Press.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN IRELAND.

Space prevents me from referring at any length to the excellent reception which is being given to the King and Queen by their warm-hearted subjects. I suppose it was not quite accidental that the arrival of their Majesties on Irish soil should have occurred simultaneously with the third reading of the Great Land Bill, but whether the conjunction was designed or not it was a happy one. It was unfortunate in one respect that the death of the Great Pontiff Leo XIII, who is sincerely mourned even in this Protestant country, should have occurred on the eve of the Irish visit ; but the Roman Catholics of Ireland have happily found no difficulty in combining sincere regrets for the loss of the illustrious head of their Church with cordial demonstrations of goodwill to the Sovereign and his gracious consort. The Command performance which was to have been given at the Royal Theatre was, of course, abandoned, but with the concurrence of the leaders of the Roman Catholic community themselves the rest of the programme as arranged was adhered to. It is satisfactory to see that even the Lord Mayor of Dublin was infected with the kindly sentiment evoked by the royal visit, and that although he did not attend officially to receive the King he was amongst those who saluted His Majesty on his triumphal progress through Dublin. It is said that he was noticed by the King and received a personal recognition on raising his hat. The speeches made by the King since he landed at Kingstown have been remarkably felicitous, and have tended to confirm the impression that in a special degree King Edward VII is a friend of Ireland. Replying to the address presented to him at Kingstown he said : —"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address and for the hearty Irish welcome which you give the Queen and myself. We cherish delightful memories of our past visit to Ireland, and we are looking forward with the most pleasurable anticipations to our present stay in the country. I am deeply touched by your references to my beloved mother, and I assure you that the warm reception given to her by her Irish people was among the most grateful recollections of the closing years of her life.

"The death of his Holiness the Pope, though expected for some time, has, I know, brought sadness to the hearts of multitudes among my subjects—a sadness in which I share, remembering as I do the kindness with which his Holiness so recently received me at Rome and the interest which he took in the welfare of my people.

"From every point of view my present visit falls at a time when bright hopes are entertained that a new era of prosperity and peace has opened before your country. It is my fervent prayer that these hopes may be fulfilled, and that a land blessed with so many natural advantages may by the favour of Divine Providence and through the united efforts of her children continue to grow in contentment and peace."

In the course of his general reply to the deputations who on Wednesday presented addresses—amongst them being one from the Jarvies of Dublin—he said :—"The Queen and myself have long been in full sympathy with every movement which tends to advance the social and material well-being of the community. During our present visit we hope to make ourselves acquainted with the conditions under which my people here live and work, and to learn something of what has been done to brighten the lot of your labouring poor. You may rest assured that the prosperity of this country and of its metropolis, and the happiness of all classes of her citizens, will ever be to me an object of solicitude." It is worthy of note that although the Lord Mayor held aloof, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin attended the King's levee. Verily there is a new and better spirit abroad in the sister isle.

LADIES' COMMITTEES.

I see that Mrs. Herbert Gladstone is described as "Chairman" of the Women's Free Trade Union, one of the new organisations that have come into existence in consequence of Mr. Chamberlain's attack on the Cobdenite citadel. I wonder how the ladies of the Committee address Mrs. Herbert Gladstone when they are conducting business. Do they say "Mr. Chairman" or "Mrs. Chairman"? I have, for my sins, served on Committees where ladies predominated, but I noticed that they always chose a member of the opposite sex to preside at our meetings. On one of those committees the moving spirit and honorary secretary was a very determined lady about whom since she has joined the great majority I may without indiscretion tell a little story. We once got up or assisted in getting up an exhibition at which prizes were awarded. After the distinguished gentlemen who performed the duties of judges had finished their arduous labours we entertained them to tea. Whilst they were refreshing themselves our very energetic honorary secretary arrived upon the scene in a state of tremendous excitement and holding up some small exhibit said "Why, gentleman, you have not awarded a prize for this. Surely you must have overlooked it." "No," said one of the judges very quietly, "we did not overlook it. We examined it most carefully, and came to the conclusion that its merits were not such as to justify us in awarding it a prize." "I don't care a bit about that," she indignantly replied, "I like the man who made it, and he must have a prize"! I forget exactly what happened, but I rather think that She who must be obeyed (as we called her) compelled the poor mere males to let her have her own way.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Apropos of the recent rather foolish attack on Lord Roberts' staff appointments there is a good story told by Sir Clinton Dawkins which may or not previously have appeared in print. Anyhow it is worthy of being a twice told tale. Sir Clinton, it will be remembered, was Chairman of the Committee which some time ago inquired into the working of the out-of-date machinery of the War Office. Whilst the inquiry was proceeding a member of the old school went to Sir Clinton, and with reference to a distinguished military man whose name is as well known in India as it is in England said with great earnestness, "Oh, you must not pay any attention to so and so ; he is only a professional soldier." In the eyes of some people a "professional soldier" is apparently almost as dangerous a character as a "professional politician." It would, perhaps, be better for the commonwealth if we had more of both.

I regret to announce the death of a former well known Bombay Civilian, Mr. William Mant Hay Coghlan, which occurred yesterday at Leamington. He was a devoted Roman Catholic, and it used to be said that he would in all probability have been promoted from his position of Sessions Judge to the bench of the High Court but for his religious beliefs. Sir Michael Westropp, who was Chief Justice at the time, no doubt, held strongly to his Protestant views, but from what I know of that able man I should hardly have thought that he would have allowed his prejudices to carry him so far as to object to having as a colleague a gentleman entertaining opposite opinions. Perhaps the story does him an injustice, and if I am not mistaken one at least of the non-civilian judges during Sir Michael's tenure of office was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Hay Coghlan was a man of considerable social charm, and the hospitality he dispensed in his bungalow at Matheran was always enjoyed by those privileged to partake of it. Some who remember his youthful looks in those days will be surprised to hear that he had reached the ripe age of 70. Soon after his return to England early in the eighties Mr. Hay Coghlan was appointed a private Chamberlain to the great ecclesiastic whom he has survived by only a few days.

The adjourned discussion on "Indian Students in England ; their Ideals and Difficulties" took place on Monday, and some useful speeches were delivered. Although Mr. H. G. Richards, M. P., was not present to defend his much-criticised scheme for the establishment of an Indian hostel in London he found one, and only one, supporter in the person of a young Parsee gentleman. A resolution was adopted recommending the formation of a committee of Indian students to assist new arrivals in England by calling their attention to the facilities afforded by the National Indian Association. Sir William Curzon Wylie, in the course of few remarks, expressed his willingness at all times to render any assistance within his power to Indian students. I hear that last week a party of young Indians were taken to Cambridge by two English friends, and after being shown all the sights of the University were hospitably entertained by the Vice-Chancellor.

Mr Herbert Roberts put the following unstarred question on Wednesday :—

"To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether he has received a reply to the inquiry which he addressed, in June last year, to the Government of India with reference to the location of the workhouse at Madras within the precincts of the Presidency Gaol ; whether he has considered the representations made as to the results of such an arrangement ; and whether he is in a position now to state the view of the Government of India upon the matter." Here is Lord George Hamilton's reply :—"I have received the reply of the Government of India, and have given directions that persons detained under the European Vagrancy Act shall be accommodated in premises not forming part of the penitentiary."

Mr. Perks, M. P., who is evidently in favour of "passive resistance" to some other things besides the Education Act, on Wednesday, asked the Home Secretary "Whether he is aware that during the year 1902 there were 12,000 experiments performed on living animals without anæsthetics, and, if so, will he state whether the feeding experiments forming part of the 12,000, include starving animals to death and also forced overfeeding ; and whether these experiments are authorised by the Home Office." Mr. Akers Douglas' reply is as follows :—"The Return which has been laid before Parliament shows that, under licences and certificates duly authorised by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, over 12,000 experiments (being mostly inoculations and in no case involving any serious operation) were performed in 1902 without anæsthetics. Neither the starving of animals to death nor the forced overfeeding of animals is included among the experiments authorised or performed. In the case of one gentleman who was authorised to perform certain experiments, including four upon rats or rabbits kept without food for certain periods, at the end of which they were to be killed, the Return shows one experiment."

ALLEGED WAGERING CONTRACTS.

SUIT UPON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, delivered judgment at the High Court on Saturday in the suit brought by Dady Rustomjee Dady against Madhuram Mathuradas, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 23,370-9-0 upon a promissory note, dated 18th November, 1901, payable eleven months after date. Mr. Mavar and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Jeejeebhoy and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Robertson and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhoy and Company, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Batty, in delivering judgment, remarked that the defendant said that all his transactions with all the firms were wagering. The defendants' witnesses, in his lordship's opinion, were worthless, and not entitled to any serious consideration. Plaintiff claimed to have been a legitimate broker doing brokerage business, though he admitted some of his contracts were of a wagering nature. The onus was heavily on the defendant to show that the contracts were wagering. The relations between the parties were of jobber and broker ; and the defendant urged that the plaintiff must have known from surrounding circumstances that defendant intended only to pay differences. There was no allegation of specific agreement not to give delivery, etc. Plaintiffs' witnesses were men of great respectability and were entitled to be believed. From the evidence it was clear that this was no general knowledge that the defendant only dealt in differences. His lordship was, therefore, not satisfied that the plaintiff's claim was one which he knew to be unsustainable. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

THE unemployed of Melbourne have called at the goal and asked to be locked up, so that they might have wholesome food, healthy exercise, and comfortable quarters. The governor of the gaol, an Irishman, told them that each must secure a warrant for his own "incarceration."

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY.

A YOUNG and rising member of the Bhattia community, who, by dint of perseverance and natural talents has attained to rank and position within a very short time—Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey—has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The appointment will be hailed with joy in the Bhattia community, as he is the second Bhattia who has had the honour conferred upon him, his former father-in-law, Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, having been the first. Mr. Vithaldas is a partner of the firm of Thackersey Mooljee and Co., agents of five of the local mills—the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, the Indian Manufacturing Company, the Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Company, and the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Company. He is one of the proprietors of the New Cloth Market, commonly known as Mooljee Jaitha's. Mr. Vithaldas is a hardworking member of the Municipal Corporation, of its Standing Committee, and a member of the committee of the Millowners' Association. In connection with the Association he has written and spoken a good deal on questions bearing upon currency and economic matters ; and on recent occasions has taken a prominent part in all public movements in the city. He is a leader in his own community, and has acquired considerable influence with native durbars.

A CLAIM FOR MUCCADAMAGE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, on Saturday, delivered judgment in a suit in which Girdhur Shamji and others sued Tribhowandas Lalubhai and others for Rs. 3,711, being the amount due to them in respect of muccadamage. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, with Messrs. Davar, Raikes, and Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhoy and Company, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that in the Samvat year 1956 it was agreed between them and the defendants that they should do the muccadamage business of the defendants at certain rates, and that no sukhdi of any sort or kind be allowed to the defendants on muccadamage charges, and that one-half per cent. be allowed to the plaintiffs on all Town Duty moneys recovered by them for the defendants. The plaintiffs did the work under the agreement until the defendants stopped their work and entrusted the same to some one else. The plaintiffs had rendered their account to the defendants, and there was now due from the defendants the sum of Rs. 3,711 for which the present suit had been filed.

The defendants said that the claim was fictitious, and the plaintiffs were indebted to their firm in the sum of Rs. 6,458. The plaintiffs acted as their muccadam on the distinct understanding that they were to be paid at the rate of three annas and nine pies per candy on all goods consigned by rail, and at the rate of five annas and six pies on goods consigned by sea, and that they were to allow a deduction of three annasin the rupee for "sukhdi." It was further agreed that the plaintiffs were not to charge them anything for amounts recovered by them as refund of town duty. The defendants discontinued to employ plaintiffs, as it was discovered that they were not giving them credit for the full amount of the town duty refunded. On a correct account being made up between the plaintiff and the defendants, a sum of Rs. 6,458 was found due by the plaintiffs to the defendants for which they set up a counter claim.

Mr. Justice Russell, in disposing of the case, held that the plaintiffs' business was carried on by the father and son, and for that reason he allowed the amount of sukhdi to the defendants and allowed the whole remcona charges for samvat years 1955 and 1957 to the plaintiffs, and referred the question of Town duty referred for the years 1955 and 1957 to the Commissioner for Taking Accounts, on the basis of the adjustment of samvat year 1855. His lordship reserved the costs up to the first day of the hearing, and ordered the plaintiffs to pay the costs of subsequent hearings.

MANUFACTURING KING'S COINS.

THE Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay Police have run to earth two foreigners, named Andria Cardova, a Spaniard and a native of Algeria and Jamam Fabre, a native of Switzerland, who are alleged to have engaged themselves in manufacturing King's coins. It appears that both the men recently came to Bombay from Colombo by rail, and put up in a room of a chawl at Falkland Road. The Bombay Police having received certain information regarding the new arrivals, Inspector Favel was deputed to watch there movements. That officer took up a room next to that occupied by the two men and watched their proceedings through a slit in the wall. On Friday evening, while they were engaged in manufacturing rupees, Mr. Sloane, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and other officers entered the room and arrested both the accused. The Police then searched the room and found twenty-nine counterfeit rupees, some moulds, several bottles containing chemicals, a number of metal spoons, and a quantity of zinc. The metal used to manufacturing the rupees is not silver but appears to be a mixture of some inferior metals. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday morning, the two accused were charged by Mr. Sloane, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with manufacturing the King's coins and with being in possession of counterfeit coins. The case was remanded in order to enable the Police to make further inquiries. Some of the chemicals found with the accused were ordered to be sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government for analysis and report.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 11th and 12th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning the 8th Instant. The next shoot will take place on Saturday the 15th August, distances 200 and 300 yards. The following are the Scores :—

	Scores 700 yds.
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	26 a
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	26 b
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	26 a
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	26 a
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25 c
Sergt P R Soundy, Bombay Vol Rifles	24 a
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	23
Gunner R Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	22
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	16
Sergt P Hunter, Bombay Vol Arty	16
Gunner A W Scott, Bo Vol. Arty	11

a Handicapped 4 Points.
b Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
c Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

	Score 800 yds.
Gunner R Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	26 a
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24 b
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24 b
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24 c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	24 b
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Gunner A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	20
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	10
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	20
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Sergt P Hunter, Bo Vol Arty	4

a Handicapped 4 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points.
c Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

PAR

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JULY 24.

British Empire League.—The Lord Mayor presided on the 20th at the annual meeting of this league. The Duke of Devonshire spoke on Mr. Chamberlain's mission to South Africa and the promotion of trade within the Empire. Sir E. Grey advocated a permanent Imperial Council.

Cricket.—London County beat Derbyshire on Saturday by an innings and 31 runs. Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire by nine wickets. Rain caused the abandonment of several matches. On Tuesday Kent beat Hampshire by an innings and 73 runs. On Wednesday Surrey beat Somerset by 240 runs. Yorkshire beat Notts by 164. Worcestershire beat Leicestershire by an innings and ten runs. London County beat M.C.C. by seven wickets, and Essex beat Derbyshire by 232 runs.

Ecclesiastical.—Dr. Moorhouse resigns the bishopric of Manchester at the end of October.—The Rev. R. L. Ottley has been appointed Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford.—The Wesleyan Conference was opened on the 21st at Camborne. The Rev. Marshall Hartley was elected president.

Golf.—Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P., won the Parliamentary golf handicap on Saturday.

International Arbitration.—A number of French delegates have come to England to confer with members of the House of Commons on the question of international arbitration. At a banquet at which they were entertained on Wednesday, Mr. Balfour and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke.

Ireland.—The King and Queen travelled to Holyhead on Monday, and went on board the Victoria and Albert, which sailed early next morning and reached Kingstown about 9. Replying to an address from the Kingstown Urban Council, the King, after referring to the death of the Pope, said that his visit fell at a time when bright hopes were entertained that a new era of prosperity and peace had opened before Ireland. It was, he added, his fervent prayer that these hopes might be fulfilled. On their way to the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, their Majesties were everywhere greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the dense crowds who lined the route. On Wednesday the King and Queen drove in State to Dublin Castle. After her Majesty had presented badges to Jubilee nurses the King replied to addresses from the Officers, Reception Committee and many other bodies. At noon the King held a Levee, and in the afternoon a visit was paid to Trinity College.—The King has sent Cardinal Logue a message expressing deep regret for the news of the death of the Pope and begging that the Cardinal will convey to the Sacred College his Majesty's sincere condolence.

Law.—The editor of the "Star" has been fined £50 for contempt of Court in publishing matter that might prejudice the fair trial of S. H. Dougal for forgery.—Mr. Justice Byrne's refusal to sanction the reduction of the capital of Samuel Allsopp and Sons has been reversed on appeal.—At the Guildhall, process has been granted if it is said, against stock-brokers and solicitors, for conspiring to defraud a New Zealander named Jones of £500,000.—A solicitor named Booty has been committed for trial on charges of misappropriating £25,500 in trust funds.

Naval and Military.—The Naval manœuvres will be held in the Atlantic and the Irish Channel directly after the conclusion of their Majesties' visit to Ireland.—An official memorandum on the physical unfitness of men offering themselves for enlistment in the Army has been issued.—At Bisley, the Ashburton Shield has been won by Tonbridge School, the Albert by the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, the Elcho Challenge Shield by Ireland, the Prince of Wales's prize and the Donegal Challenge Cup by Lieut. C. D. Miller, 1st V. B. Derby Regiment, the Kolapore Cup by Australia, the Chancellor's Plate by Cambridge, and the United Service Cup by the Regular Army. Shooting took place on Wednesday in the first stage of the King's Prize. The Bronze Medal was won by Private Grey, 7th Middlesex R. V., with a score of 103.—The United States European Squadron left Portsmouth on the 17th.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 16th the County Courts Jurisdiction Extension Bill was read a second time. On the 17th the clauses of the Motor-Car Bill were discussed in Committee. On the 20th there was a debate on the proposal that India should pay part of the cost of half the 25,000 troops which are to be kept in South Africa. The Committee stage of the Motor-Car Bill was finished on the 21st.—The House of Commons on the 16th discussed the War Office vote. On the 17th the report stage of the Irish Land Bill was completed. On the 20th, after a Government Bill to reorganize the Patriotic Fund had been introduced, the Irish estimates were discussed. On the 21st the Irish Land Bill was read a third time by 317 votes against 20. A resolution was passed authorizing a loan of £5000,000 for railway works. On the 22nd the London Education Bill was read a third time, a motion for its rejection being defeated by 228 votes against 118.

Radium and Helium.—A paper on the connexion of these elements has been sent to the Royal Society by Sir W. and Lady Huggins.

Tennis.—The match for the Marylebone Gold Prize was decided on the 21st at Lord's, when Mr. E. H. Miles, the holder, beat Sir E. Grey.

The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit on Saturday to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph station at Poldhu. On Monday their Royal Highnesses visited Falmouth and Plymouth, and then went to stay with Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. On Wednesday a visit was paid to Dartmoor.

The Turf.—Aid Patrick won the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, and has been sold, under certain conditions, for 20,000 guineas to Count Lehndorff.—The National Breeders' Produce Stakes fell to Major Loder's Pretty Polly.

Wills.—A number of charities benefit under the will of the Rev. W. H. Cooper, of Stamford, who left personalty of the net value of £93,382.—The late Alderman T. Williams, of Merthyr, left a large number of legacies to Congregational funds.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Tumut, New South Wales, has been placed first by the commission appointed to consider the choice of a site for the Federal capital of Australia.—In the Federal House of Representatives the Naval Agreement Bill has passed the second reading.—The Queensland Parliament was opened on the 21st. The Governor stated that the prospects of the State were immeasurably better than last year.—The Parliament of Western Australia was opened on the 16th.—The New South Wales Assembly rejected, by 59 to 42 the vote of censure on the despatch on preferential trade sent by Sir H. Rawson to Mr. Chamberlain.

Borneo.—It is reported that certain islands of the Borneo coasts have been leased by Americans.

Canada.—Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., is the new Alaska Boundary Commissioner.—The Conservatives have scored a great victory in the Manitoba provincial elections.

Somaliland.—Prisoners state that the Mullah is at Halin, awaiting a convoy of arms and ammunition from the coast. A small mobile British column has been formed to operate between Burao and Bohotle.

South Africa.—The Customs Union tariff is now in force in the Transvaal.—The majority of the Select Committee on the Transvaal diamond law recommended that owner receive an undivided 25 per cent. share in the mine, the remainder going to the State; the minority thought the owner should received 40 per cent., and this view has been adopted by the Legislative Council.

Trinidad.—The report of the Commission which investigated the Trinidad riots is published.

FOREIGN.

China.—At Washington it is stated that negotiations for the opening of the ports desired by the United States and Japan have been successful. Prince Ching, however, has refused on behalf of the Chinese Government to open towns in Manchuria to foreign trade.—The American treaty negotiations have been reopened by Chang Chih-tung, who asks for certain modifications.—The foreign Ministers have decided that the prohibition of the importation of war material is useless, and it will expire in August.

Morocco.—The Sultan's troops made a punitive expedition on the 21st, burning rebel villages some ten miles from Tangier.

Pope Leo XIII. died on Monday afternoon, July 20. On Tuesday was held the first of ten Congregations which will be held before the actual entrance into the Conclave. The congregation nominated as Consistorial Secretary Mgr. Merry del Val.

Russia.—The secret police of St. Petersburg are, in the pretended name of a group of workmen, distributing among the working-classes leaflets, one of which discredits the idea of the establishment of constitutional government in Russia as likely to lead to the rule of the "bourgeoisie."—M. de Plehve, in discussing the Kishineff outrages with Jewish representatives, is reported to have threatened to get rid of the Jews by exciting them from Russian schools and rendering their lives in Russia impossible.

Spain.—Senor Silvela's Cabinet resigned on Saturday. Senor Villaverde has formed a new Cabinet.

Turkey.—The Armenian monastery of Surp Agop, near Erzingjan has been pillaged by Kurds.—Encounters with bands continue daily in Macedonia, but in diplomatic circles no importance is attached to them.—In consequence of excesses in the vilayet of Uskub a battalion of the 39th Redif Regiment has been replaced by other troops.—The Treasury is so empty that State officials in Constantinople have only received one month's salary since March.

Venezuela.—The Government troops have recaptured Ciudad Bolivar, after three days fighting. More than 1,000 men were killed.

Obituary.—We publish a full obituary notice of Pope Leo XIII. The week's list also includes the names of Mr. Whistler, Sir Peter Edlin, Dr. Kinnear, General Brisemont, Maharajah G. N. Gajapati Rao, and Captain Ganda Singh.

Protectionist Tariffs.—The Tariff Reform League was inaugurated on the 21st at Westminster. Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., moved the resolution constituting the league, and the Duke of Sutherland was elected president.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer speaking on the 17th at the Mansion-house, said all would agree that it rested upon those who desired to change the system under which this country had been so prosperous to show that the change was desirable.—The Birmingham Tariff Committee has sent out a circular asking for information as to the reception of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal by Unionist and others, and the replies have been extremely encouraging.—The use of the Guildhall for the proposed meeting to consider Mr. Chamberlain's proposals has been refused.—The secretary of the Co-operative Union says his union is unanimously against the taxation of food to provide old-age pensions.—Mr. Chamberlain will probably conclude in London next January the discussion on fiscal policy which he has undertaken to open in the country during the autumn.—The council of the Protectionist Association of Victoria has affirmed its entire approval of reciprocal trade advantages between Great Britain and the Commonwealth.—"Times"

INDIAN LABOUR FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

THE following letter appears in the "Times":—

Sir,—The question of Asiatic labour for South Africa, notably the Transvaal, has been the subject of recent correspondence in your columns. May I, as having been for some years associated with the control of emigration from India, be allowed to add a few words?

Whether Asiatic labour should or should not be utilized in the Transvaal is not the issue with which I wish to deal. That is a question for the Colony to decide. I desire only to urge that if any labour is imported from the East it should be brought from India and not China—a view already pressed by your correspondent Mr. Allen and others on patriotic and Imperial grounds—as well as to indicate that the settlement or retention of Indian labourers in Africa, to which there is so much objection in the Colony, is against the interest of India itself.

The Famine Commission deputed from England in 1878 declared that the most difficult problem of the future in India would be how to deal with a growth, at the rate of half a million a year, in the population. New room must be found for it. The attention of the Government was first turned to the question how far unutilized land in India itself could be made to relieve pressure on congested areas. But internal colonization proved, for reasons which need not here be given, to be both slow and inadequate.

It is in the tropical and sub-tropical regions outside India, far more extensive than India itself, where the white man cannot work and the natives are unfitted by an enervating climate for hard exertion, or are inadequate in number, that the fields to which only India and China can supply the requisite labour.

Dutch India, centering in Java, is equal in area to British India exclusive of Burma, with enormous tracts of undeveloped land. North Australia, unfitted for white labour, is nearly, if not quite as large. Some 15 or 20 years ago the Government of India strove to capture both of these fields for the Indian labourer. In both cases conventions were drawn up and completed. In both cases negotiations broke down on the issue of forcing the coolie to return under heavy penalties. The result has been that Dutch India is being overrun by Chinese labour, that North Australia lies undeveloped, and that both are closed to India. It would seem a pity that a third still more important labour-field should be lost through any failure to appreciate the fact that the settlement of the coolie in the land of emigration is disadvantageous to India.

Experience has proved that the retention of the coolie for long terms in a colony leads to his breeding a labour supply which gradually chokes the desired outlet of relief. Thus has been lost to India the Mauritius to which small Colony there are some 250,000 to 300,000 Indians almost all bred in the island. The same process is taking place in the West Indies. But what India requires is that the coolie should return to spend their savings in their own homes and that the doors of relief should be kept continually open.

The region from which the most hardy and patient workmen now emigrate is a highly-congested tract between Lucknow and Patna almost equal in area to England in which population runs in parts to over 1,000 per square mile. The labourers of this country travel distances of 500 to 1,000 miles over a great part of the continent to work in gangs on roads in Assam, Burma and Central India. Their habit is to return annually, sometimes biennially, to their homes. Is it not reasonable to suppose that it would be easier to induce large numbers of these coolies to emigrate on the system to which they have, perhaps for centuries, been accustomed than to enlist them for long terms? For short terms they would probably accept wages so moderate that the cost of transport could be readily afforded by the employers.

It has yet to be ascertained how far the coolie from the Lucknow-Patna region, hardy as he is, is physically strong enough for the stiffest labour in the African mines. However this may be, the experience gained by the export of some thousands of Punjabis to work on the Uganda Railway indicates that the supply can be complemented by contingents of more powerful men from further north.

The chief obstacles in the way of satisfying labour indents for the West Indies and elsewhere have been partly the repugnance of recruits to prolonged exile and partly the difficulty of procuring the percentage of females which long terms necessitate. Where Indian employers object to the heavy cost of transport and to parting with trained labourers. They encourage, therefore, the settlement of families and oppose restriction of the contract term. But under the conditions obtaining in South Africa, which is within easier reach, it would seem to be more advantageous to importers of labour to enlist adult males on short terms in adequate numbers, who would come back often enough to become efficiently trained, than to attempt the recruitment of long-term emigrants, who could probably not be enlisted in sufficient numbers to meet the demand.

In order, however, to attract a willing return of the coolies to the Colony it would be, no doubt, essential that, as Mr. Allen suggests, there should be some authority in the neighbourhood of the mines who would understand them and their language, and who could interpret any representations which they might wish to make. Emigration to the mines would otherwise become unpopular.

Reports from South Africa indicate that Lord Curzon's Administration is prepared to negotiate on the basis of an enforced return to India, under conditions which will ensure the protection and proper treatment of Indians in the Colony. There may be a hope, therefore, that a system will be established which will secure an ebb and flow of efficient labour from the congested tracts of India to the mines of the Transvaal. It need hardly be suggested that coolie transport from India to Africa would go far to promote commercial relations between the two countries, whereas the employment of Chinese in the Transvaal would benefit no other part of the British Empire.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
EDWARD C. BUCK.

St. Andrews.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

A WHITE PAPER was issued on July 18 containing the report of Mr. Monson, assistant secretary to the Administration on Slavery and Labour in the East Africa Protectorate. As to slavery Mr. Monson says:—

It is not to the master's interest to ill-treat his bondsmen, and, as a matter of fact, he does not do so. Any case of cruelty is immediately punished and the victim liberated. Moreover, the system is dying a natural death. The emancipation of slaves in large batches has not proved a success in the past. Those freed by the Church Missionary Society did not turn out very well. Many of them returned to their masters, and very few settled down to earn an honest livelihood. It is far better in every way to await patiently the inevitable collapse of this institution, so repugnant in principle to British ideas, so little injurious in practice to its supposed victims.

Mr. Monson points out that the Labour Question is one of the most important and inter sting problems which engage the attention of the administration, not only in connection with the development of the country itself, but in view of the demands now being made by the mine owners of the Rand for a supply of natives from the north. The conclusions at which Mr. Monson arrives are as follows:—

There is in the East Africa Protectorate no surplus labouring population beyond what is actually or may potentially be required. It would be impossible to induce the people to proceed to South Africa on the terms proposed if the conditions of compound life were honestly explained to them, and, finally, it is highly doubtful whether the scheme, even if otherwise practical, would be beneficial to the natives themselves, and therefore deserving of encouragement. For internal development, however, there is a steadily increasing labour supply. As the Administration extends its control and consolidates its influence, the natives will come to understand Europeans and their methods better and better. The advent of settlers will encourage this tendency, and it is hoped that a few years will witness the initiation of some of those great agricultural and industrial enterprises for which this Protectorate is so eminently fitted, and the attainment of that most desirable of objects—the exploitation of the natural resources of the country by the voluntary labour of its inhabitants.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT KINGSTOWN.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOPES FOR IRELAND.

TRIBUTE TO THE POPE'S MEMORY.

DUBLIN'S LOYAL GREETING.

THE King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, arrived at Kingstown from Holyhead at ten minutes past nine o'clock on Tuesday July 21 on their visit to Ireland, amidst the booming of the guns of the Fleet which is quartered in the roadstead and the eager anticipation of thousands of people, who even at that early hour had assembled on the quays and esplanade. In every direction there were signs of welcome. All the buildings in the pretty little town, the small craft in the harbour, and the great battleships beyond were gay with flags and bunting and each train from Dublin was crowded with men and women who were to give the King and Queen the first greeting on setting foot on the Emerald Isle.

From about five o'clock in the morning the weather had been wretched. Rain fell in torrents, and the decorations of the town, which had been most effectively carried out, looked bedraggled and dowdy. No sooner, however, had the Victoria and Albert taken up her place amidst the great battleships than the rain stopped, and the sun made a gallant struggle to gain ascendancy.

A GREAT ARRAY OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

A pretty pavilion, gaily and tastefully decorated had been placed on the jetty at which their Majesties were to land. Here there had assembled a great array of distinguished people to bid them welcome, and the uniforms of the naval and military officers, the Levee dress and Privy Council costume of eminent civilians, and the bright-coloured dresses of the ladies, presented an imposing and lovely spectacle. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (Lord Dudley) and the Countess arrived at about a quarter, to eleven, in company with the Duke of Connaught (in command of the Forces in Ireland), the Duchess of Connaught, and Princesses Patricia and Margaret of Connaught, and amongst others who shortly afterwards arrived were Mr. George Wyndham, Lord Wolseley, and many of the Irish aristocracy.

A Royal salute from the Squadron was fired when the King and Queen left the Victoria and Albert at a few minutes to eleven. The Royal barge in which they sat was canopied in blue at the stern, and was some part of the distance to the shore towed by a pinnace. When within a few hundred yards of land the barge was detached from the pinnace and was rowed to the jetty by eight oars. The King who was attired in the uniform of a field-Marshal, looked in excellent health, and the Queen (who also looked well) was daintily dressed in a striped white and mauve gown white cloak mauve feather boa, and white toque. The Princess Victoria was in blue. On the improvised pontoon platform there were waiting to receive their Majesties the Lord-Lieutenant and Lord Pembroke (the Lord Steward). The King and Queen both shook hands with Lord Dudley and Lord Pembroke and then proceeded up the covered stairway at the top of which they were welcomed by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Royal Princesses. Upon reaching the pavilion the band played the National Anthem and afterwards an address of welcome was presented to their Majesties from the Kingstown Urban District Council.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

In reply to this His Majesty, speaking in a clear voice, said:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address and for the hearty Irish welcome which you gave me Queen Alexandra and myself. We cherish delightful memories of our past visits to Ireland, and we look forward with the most pleasurable anticipation to our present stay in the country. I am deeply touched by your references to my beloved mother, and I assure you that the warm reception given to her by her Irish people was among the most grateful recollections of the closing years of her life.

"The death of his Holiness the Pope, though expected for some time has I know brought sadness to the hearts of multitudes among my subjects—a sadness in which I share, considering as I do the kindness with which his Holiness so recently received me at Rome and the interest which he took in the welfare of my people.

"From every other point of view my present visit falls at a time when bright hopes are entertained that a new era of prosperity and peace is opening before your country. It is my fervent prayer that those hopes may be fulfilled and that a land blessed with so many natural advantages may by the favour of Divine Providence and through the united efforts of her children continue to grow in contentment and happiness.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

Their Majesties then entered the open carriage and were accompanied by Lord Dudley and the Princess Victoria. In the second carriage were the Duchess of Buccleuch (Mistress of the Robes), the Duke of Portland (Master of the Horse), Lord Clarendon (the Lord Chamberlain), and the Earl of Pembroke (the Lord Steward). In the third carriage were Mr. George Wyndham (Chief Secretary, Minister in Attendance), Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, the Countess of Gosford, and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

In fine weather the procession went on its way to Dublin, and the King and Queen were heartily cheered all along the route. There was an escort of the 21st Lancers, and the Duke of Connaught rode on horseback by the side of the Royal carriage.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN DUBLIN.

Their Majesties made a quite a triumphal progress from Kingstown to Dublin and thence to the Viceregal Lodge in Phœnix Park. By this time the rain, which came down heavily in the early morning, had ceased to fall. The sun came out frtfully, sometimes with warmth, and the gaily decorated streets put on quite a cheerful appearance. The route, which was that adopted by the late Queen Victoria in 1900, was lined with troops, behind whom gathered vast crowds of cheering spectators, whose salutations the King and Queen graciously acknowledged.

Very inspiring was the Royal cavalcade as it passed through the beautifully adorned and crowded throughfares, attended by a captain's escort of the Empress of India's Lancers. Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, commanding the forces, accompanied their Majesties, and there was a great array of distinguished officers, whose brilliant uniforms imparted much additional colour to a scene already strikingly picturesque.

MORE ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

A few miles outside of Dublin, at Balls Bridge where a guard of honour of the Dublin Fusiliers, with band and colour, was mounted, a halt was made, and here the Urban District Councils of Pembroke, Rathmines, and Blackrock handed in addresses, the chairmen of the various councils being presented to their Majesties. The Queen was graciously pleased to accept a bouquet from Mrs Gardner, the wife of the chairman of the Urban District Council. The King handed back the following joint reply:—

Gentlemen,—I acknowledge with pleasure the warm welcome which you have been good enough to give myself and the Queen on this occasion. I am fully sensible of the importance of the work of local administration to which the members of your Councils devote ungrudgingly so much time and energy. That you may be successful in promoting the health and well-being of my people within your jurisdiction is my earnest wish.

The staff of the Lord Lieutenant, the Headquarters Staff of the 3rd Army Corps, and the Chief Commissioner of Police here joined the procession, which then moved on attended by a field officer's escort of Royal Horse Guards, who relieved the Lancers.

ENTRY IN TO THE CITY.

Passing at Lesson-street through the gates constructed on the model of those erected in 1900, the striking pageant entered the city via Fitzwilliam-street, Merrion-square, Nassau-street, and then came into historic College Green, flanked by the old Parliament House on the one side, with Trinity College opposite. Here Their Majesties met with a reception the demonstrative loyalty of which was never exceeded, and seldom equalled in the English metropolis. In spite of some forebodings of the previous night, not (a single discordant note was heard.

"GOOD OLD WYNDHAM."

Mr. Wyndham was picked out from amongst those who followed. "Good old Wyndham!" shouted several Irish admirers. Passing along Dame-street, the Royal procession turned off at the City Hall and went through Parliament-street over Grattan-bridge to Ormond Quay, and thence proceeded to the Park-gates. The boys of the Royal Hibernian School, with their band, who were drawn up at the entrance to the Viceregal grounds, gave their Majesties a loyal salute, which was taken up later by the Church Lads Brigade, who were inside the Lodge gate, as on the occasion of the visit of the late Queen.

ARRIVAL AT THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

Their Majesties drove through the grounds between the ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary a detachment of which fine body of men lined the road up to the Viceregal Lodge. With the plaudits of the people still ringing in their ears, the King and Queen alighted and passed into the Royal residence, which had been specially beautified and partially refurnished in their honour.

Later in the afternoon their Majesties paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

ANOTHER BUSY DAY IN DUBLIN.

THE KING PRESENTS COLOURS.

GREAT REVIEW IN PHŒNIX PARK.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

THE King and Queen, favoured by magnificent weather, had on another busy day. In the morning they were both present at a presentation of colours by His Majesty in the viceregal grounds. Later they attended a great review in the fifteen acres, and went in the afternoon to the Phœnix Park Club races whilst late to-night there is a Court.

AT THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN SCHOOL.

The ceremony of presenting colours to the Royal Hibernian School must have been particularly interesting to the Sovereign for just fifty years ago when Prince of Wales he gave the boys their old colours as they must now be called. The school is similar to that in London bearing the name of the Duke of York and number over four hundred boys. They were yesterday morning drawn up in line facing the Viceregal Lodge, the old colours—somewhat tattered and torn in places—being carried uncased in the centre of the line, with the new colours cased immediately in the rear. On stepping out of the Viceregal Lodge His Majesty, who wore a Field-Marshal's uniform, and who was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, whilst the Queen was also present, was received with a Royal salute. His Majesty then inspected the line, being accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, the Lord-Lieutenant (Lord Dudley), Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, and others whilst the band of the school played The Old Forty-third. During the inspection the Queen, who wore a beautiful heliotrope dress, stood in the porch and good-naturedly allowed a number of photographers to take her picture. At the conclusion of the inspection the colours were consecrated by the Roman Catholic Chaplain (the Rev. J. McSwingan), and dedicated by the Episcopalian Chaplain to the school (the Rev. R. D. Purefoy). The commandant (Colonel Wynyard) then handed the King's Colour to His Majesty, who passed it to a kneeling colour-sergeant, whilst the adjutant (Major Smyth) presented the regimental colour to the King, and it was received from His Majesty by the junior colour-sergeant on bended knee.

THE KING'S SPEECH TO THE BOYS.

The King then addressed the boys as follows:—

I have not forgotten that fifty years ago, when quite a boy, I presented colours to the Royal Hibernian School, and I am glad to think that on this, my first visit to Ireland since my accession, I should have had the opportunity of again presenting colours to this excellent school. From all the reports that I have heard, it keeps up its very high reputation, and I trust that it will still continue to do so. To those boys whom I am now addressing I would say, Boys of the Hibernian School, remember that those colours are emblems of discipline, obedience, and good conduct, and when they grow up and leave this school and go into the Army let them always remember that high feeling of all that is right which has been inculcated into them during the period that they were at school. I again express my great satisfaction at seeing such a fine lot of boys here, and I sincerely hope that the school will continue to the end to prosper.

The colour party then turned away, and the battalion saluted the new colours, which moved in slow time to their position in the line, the band playing God Save the King. Next, to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, the old colours were passed through the line and were presented by the Commandant and Adjutant on behalf of the school for His Majesty's acceptance and safe custody in memory of his former presentation in 1853. The school then marched past. The colour-bearers, acting on instructions, halted before the King, and His Majesty, after conversing with the lads, presented each of them with a medal asking them to wear it now and after they entered the Army. Three cheers were given for His Majesty, the National Anthem was played, and the ceremony closed.

The girls of the Drummond Institution—a scholastic establishment for soldiers' daughters—were afterwards received by the King and Queen. Later their Majesties left for the review.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN PHOENIX PARK.

The chief event of yesterday was grand review of troops in Phœnix Park. The weather was ideal for such a spectacle, and at a very early hour people began to roll in from Dublin by every conceivable kind of vehicle. An hour before noon, when the review was timed to commence, the vast plain on which the troops manœuvred was surrounded by tens of thousands of people. The approach of the various brigades was heralded by the playing of bands, and as they converged on the ground from various points, the scene was a picturesque and stirring one. The long line of troops, numbering about ten thousand, in their full accoutrements presented an imposing spectacle as their bright weapons glistened in the sunshine. The Dublin mountains rising in the background made a delightful setting to the array of colour which greeted the eye, as one looked upon the scene from the saluting base where the King and Queen, the Princess Victoria, and the flower of the Irish nobility were to take up their positions.

IRISH GUARDS CHEERED.

The troops engaged in the review were representative of most of the branches of British Army. The line faced the Viceregal Lodge, and reckoning from right to left, the order in which they stood was the Field Artillery Brigade, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Naval Brigade (with their guns), the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Next came the Irish Guards, who for the first time had been in Ireland as a complete regiment, under the command of the Duke of Connaught. Their presence evoked great cheering from the people as they marched on to the field in superb military fashion. Further to the left were the infantry Brigade, and the Service Corps. Outside the enclosure about one hundred of the 21st Lancers in full dress on foot were on duty keeping back the spectators, and immediately in front of them was a like number of the Royal Horse Guards on horseback, who were in drill order with swords drawn. The boys of the Royal Hibernian School were given an enthusiastic cheer, as, preceded by their band, they arrived on the field carrying the colours which the King had presented to them earlier in the day. The Duke of Connaught, with his staff, arrived simultaneously with the Hibernian School boys, and took up his position in the centre of the field opposite the saluting base.

At five minutes to twelve the booming of guns from the Magazine Fort announced the departure of Their Majesties from the Viceregal Lodge. The King wearing a Field Marshal's uniform, rode on horseback to the saluting base, on his left hand being Lord Roberts. His Majesty saluted the populace as they cheered vociferously. The Queen got an equally hearty greeting as with the Viceroy she rode in the next carriage. Her Majesty bowed gracefully to the plaudits of the immense crowd round the field.

A GREAT SPECTACLE.

Preceded by a band, which played a medley of Irish airs commencing with Let Erin remember the days old, the King rode along the lines on his tour of inspection, followed by Her Majesty. Upon their return a great spectacle was presented by the march past, which was led by massed bands of the Cavalry Brigade. Then followed the Inniskilling Dragoons, who made a brilliant show; the 21st Lancers in their picturesque uniforms, and the Royal Horse Artillery with their guns. The Naval Brigade were accorded a warm welcome, as they steadily marched dragging their guns and the men of the Navy with their muskets swinging to the accompaniment of rollicking sea airs of the band by which they were immediately preceded. Soon after the Royal Irish Guards, who looked every inch soldiers in their red coats and towering busbies, came along. Lord Roberts rode in front of them. As they passed their Majesties the band played well-known Irish airs, and the spectators gave a great exultant cheer. The Guards were, indeed, the heroes of the hour; and right well they deserved the encomiums showered upon them from every quarter.

The weather throughout was delightful, and the spectacle was gorgeous and imposing.

After the review the King returned to the Viceregal Lodge, which he again left, after luncheon, to attend the Phœnix Park races. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen.

THE serious delay in the Appeal Court at home is again causing great inconvenience. How serious that delay is may be judged from the fact that an appeal recently before the Court was entered for hearing more than ten months ago. The "Law Journal," commenting on the situation, says:—The recent efforts to improve the condition of the Court of Appeal have proved a miserable failure. Not once during the present term has the third Court been formed. It is more and more apparent that the only real remedy for this scandalous delay in the administration of justice is an increase of the number of judges.

THE "BLEEDING" OF INDIA.

A feeling of consternation, with which will be mingled not a little resentment, has been excited in all Indian circles not connected with officialdom by Mr. Brodrick's announcement on July 16 that it was proposed to maintain an army corps of 25,000 men in South Africa, and to charge a portion of the extra expense, amounting to a million and a half per annum on the Indian revenue. Following, as this new proposed exaction does, on the publication of the correspondence relating to the liability of India for increase in British soldiers' pay, the result of which has been to fix India with an additional charge for the British army there of nearly £800,000, per annum, this new addition to India's burthen can only be viewed by all who have interests in that empire, whether natives or Anglo-Indians, with the gravest anxiety. The explanations offered by Lord Hardwicke in the House of Lords last Monday appear to have modified unfavourable opinion in certain quarters.

INDIA'S PROTEST.

A "Reuter" telegram from Calcutta states that the "Englishman" publishes an article on the proposal submitted by Mr. Brodrick to the House of Commons that a portion of the garrison in South Africa should be held definitely available for service in India. The journal strenuously protests against the suggestion that India should be asked to pay a portion of the cost of the maintenance of the troops in South Africa. The impost, it says, would be as unjust as the reason given for it is trivial. Rather England should pay a portion of the cost of the troops in India, which have repeatedly come forward in Imperial crises.

SOME HOME COMMENTS.

The "Morning Post" (July 17) says:—Sir Charles Dilke called attention to a matter of the first Imperial significance. A parliamentary paper issued about a week ago revealed the fact that the War Office proposes to charge India £183,000 a year extra for the extra rates of pay to be given to the British soldier. The Indian Government objected, and explained that this extra charge would be a serious burden on Indian finance, though half of it might be borne by India. The Government took the remarkable course of submitting the point to the Lord Chief Justice, who decided in favour of the War Office. The matter is not one for judicial decision; it is a question of statesmanship, not of law or of fact. Nor can it be rightly decided as an isolated point. The War Office has for many years been in the habit of making India pay certain extras. India keeps an army of rather more than 70,000 British troops maintained entirely at India's expense. India pays for the officers and men, and pays all the extra allowances granted to troops in India, and all the cost of maintenance and equipment, as well as her full share of deferred pay, gratuities, and non-effective charges. But the War Office also charges India £500,000, a year, to meet the expenditure of raising and training recruits for India. This has always seemed to us an unfair charge, and when India is called on against the protest of its Government to pay an extra £780,000, a year, the £500,000, charged for recruits might well have been remitted. The result of the steps now taken will be to strengthen the arguments that have so long been urged in favour of allowing the Indian Government to raise and maintain its own British force in its own way. India is rightly not allowed to import soldiers before they are 20 years of age, as younger soldiers suffer too much from the climate. But at home soldiers are enlisted at 18 and are now allowed to engage for three years with the colours. The cheapest and best plan for India would be to allow the Indian Government to enlist for its own service British soldiers who have completed their three years' term, and to engage them on whatever conditions the Indian Government thinks best. The £500,000 charged by the War Office would enable India to pay a bounty of £25, to every man agreeing to serve in India, a price that would permit of a careful selection of thamen chosen. Such an arrangement would get rid of the system of reliefs which is the chief difficulty in the administration of the home army, and its abolition would pave the way for giving the home army a better and more homogeneous training. Mr. Brodrick has always been opposed to any such reform. But he was equally opposed to the three years' system until it was forced on him by events. His military policy seem to be that of the "open mind," as is proved by his conversion on the subject of a South African army corps.

The "Manchester Guardian" comments as follows:—We wish the offence of the new scheme was merely against efficiency and its counterpart economy. It offends against the sentiment of justice, which is the sustaining moral quality of imperialism. We are under deep obligations to India. Any Indian army saved Natal, an Indian army rescued our Embassy at Pekin, an army that is largely Indian is carrying on the war in Somaliland. For years the Indian army has been engaged in extricating us from imperial 'messes' in various parts of Africa. But the root idea of the new scheme is that India is likely to stand in need of help from Africa. It is a mockery of the history of the last six or seven years, but Mr. Brodrick carries it to its logical conclusion. So far from receiving thanks for her assistance in the misfortunes of the empire, India is to be heavily mulcted on their account. She is paying £580,000, a year more already on account of the increase of pay to soldiers. She is to be called upon to pay in addition a proportion of the extra cost of keeping the army corps in South Africa.

Lord Curzon may be trusted to protest against this new injustice as he protested against the last, and we hope, with more success. But the responsibility for justice or injustice to India rests ultimately on the shoulders of the English people. The people of India have no votes, and their devotion to us depends entirely on the way in which we in England discharge our Imperial trust to them. The "Morning Post" yesterday pointed out that the effect of these unfair charges to India on account of army expenses can only be to strengthen the arguments in favour of allowing the Indian Government to raise and maintain its own British force in its own way. India could raise the white troops that she needs a great deal more cheaply for herself than the War Office does it for her. It would, indeed, be a curious and unexpected development of modern imperialism—and one that we commend to the consideration of thoughtful and open-minded imperialists—that India, which supplies and maintains the one distinctively imperial force at present, should be forced in her own interests to work for complete military independence of the empire. Yet this is the goal towards which the systematic neglect of Indian interests seems likely to carry us. Sir William Harcourt has recently commented on the singular indifference displayed by the new imperialist school to the interest of India. He spoke for many besides Liberals when he wrote on Thursday to the "Times":

I hope I have as great a pride in and concern for the empire as Mr. Chamberlain; perhaps more, for I regard it as a whole, and he seems to have an eye only for a part. When it was asked why Mr. Chamberlain had not taken account in his scheme of the interests of India, Lord Lansdowne replied that India did not come within the purview of the Colonial Office. That seemed a red-tapish sort of imperialism, a very departmental, almost parochial, aspect of a 'great scheme,' and a singular attitude for a principal member of a Cabinet which is supposed to be charged with the interests of the whole empire."

The imperialism of the veld is, after all, a very parochial if highly rarefied atmosphere when it presents a man from seeing the insignificant patch of the United Kingdom on the one side, and on the other side ceases us to overlook an act of financial injustice to the millions of Hindustan who form more than three-fourths of the subjects of the Crown.

The "Westminster Gazette" observes:—We are far from saying that it may not be right and desirable to keep 25,000 troops in South Africa, but we do protest most earnestly against the make-believe and imposture which attend this scheme and against the petty meanness which it is proposed to inflict on India in order to give effect to the official theory that the African troops are really Indian. It is only a few days since we heard of the protest of the Indian Government against being saddled with the increase of pay without being previously consulted—a protest which was completely overruled by Lord Alverestone's award. There is, moreover, already a lurking feeling in the background that India is unequally treated as compared with South Africa in that she is obliged to pay for the whole of her garrison while the British taxpayer supports the South African garrison. It passes our comprehension how any Government can persuade itself to add to these irritations by asking for the trivial (!) sum which Mr. Brodrick now suggests for the African garrison. It shows to what shifts he is reduced in the effort to maintain those army corps which apparently are to be as heavy a burden as ever in spite of the additional demand for South Africa.

The "Daily News" says:—In India is charged with the keep of English troops in South Africa, surely England should be charged with a proportion of the cost of the Indian troops, since we employ them for service outside their own land, some of them being at present engaged in Somaliland. Lord Hardwicke's report that

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN RESERVES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the House of Lords on Monday, July 20, the Marquess of Ripon rose to ask his Majesty's Government whether it was proposed to place any portion of the cost of the troops in South Africa upon the revenues of India; and to move for any papers relating to the subject. He said that on Friday morning last those who took an interest in India were startled by an announcement that His Majesty's Government contemplated making a demand on the Indian Government to pay a portion of the cost of certain troops to be kept in South Africa on the ground that these troops would form a more available reserve for India than if they had been recalled to this country. It was natural that this announcement should startle people, because it was altogether inconsistent with the principles which had hitherto guided the relations between India and this country. Hitherto it had been the rule that India should pay every sixpence of the cost of the troops within her frontiers, but no charge had been made upon her for reserves in this country. It had sometimes been argued that we were hard on the revenues of India in requiring them to bear the cost of the British troops in the Indian Army, and also their due proportion of the pensions of those British troops who had served in that Army. But the new departure was one fraught with great danger to the financial condition of India. The new proposal was that India should pay £1,500,000 l. for British troops maintained in South Africa as Indian reserves. This was a reversal of the principle which had hitherto been adopted, and he failed to see how the proposed charge could now be justified. It certainly should not be insisted upon without the consent of the Government of India, after full consideration of the matter in all its bearings. It was said that the reserve troops would reach India more rapidly from South Africa than from this country. Well, if India was to pay because of the availability of troops in South Africa, we should pay India for her troops when availed of as reserves for the British Army. It was not very long ago that we experienced the benefit of the troops from India landing at Durban. If it had not been for these troops, Ladysmith and Pietermaritzburg would have been captured by the Boers—and, moreover, we had the benefit, at the present moment, of Indian troops in Somaliland. His Majesty's Government had no right to cast that charge upon the Indian revenues. It had never been done before. The Government dared not do it in the case of the Colonies. The Canadian frontier was a long frontier. The reserves of Canada were in England. If Canada were threatened with danger she would turn to England, but his Majesty's Government were not going to ask Canada to pay for any reserves. Why, then did they ask India to do it? (Hear, hear.) If communications were still going on with the Government of India, Mr. Brodrick should have observed reticence, and waited for Lord Curzon's decision. He had great confidence in Lord Curzon. He was a man of ability and had shown determination, and he hoped that he would resist the proposal, if he did so and resisted it successfully, well and good; but if Lord Curzon were overruled, there would arise in India, among the natives and the Europeans, more mischievous discontent throughout the length and breadth of India than had prevailed for the last 50 years.

The Earl of Hardwicke said what the War Secretary said in the House of Commons was, that if a considerable body of troops were held in South Africa in a good climate to avoid the extra expenditure of keeping them constantly standing idle in India, where the climate was less favourable, he thought that they might fairly ask for some contribution from India. That was all that the Secretary of State said on the subject, and yet the noble lord assumed that that proposal was made with only one object,—namely, to get the War Secretary out of difficulty, and he also assumed that India was to be asked to pay the whole of the extra cost.

The Marquess of Ripon: No, a proportion.

The Earl of Hardwicke said that he must have misunderstood the noble lord. What was meant was a proportion of the cost over and above what the troops would cost if they were kept on the Home establishment. The Government had recently seriously to consider the military strength of India, having regard to possible invasion on her North-West Frontier. This question of India's capacity to resist attack was not a new one. It was admitted, both by the Government of India and the Home Government, that in the event of such attack the whole of the resources of the British Empire would be at the disposal of India. But the Government of India had naturally been reluctant permanently to increase the number of British troops constantly in India. And even had the Government of India been willing of recent years to defray the cost of a increase of the establishment, his Majesty's Government, owing to the war in South Africa, would not have been in a position to make that addition to the Indian establishment. What had been in question was the gist of the present question before the House. The Government of India had come to the conclusion in conjunction with his Majesty's Government that on the immediate outbreak of hostilities the presence of the British garrison was not sufficient, and the question then arose, if it was not sufficient, could his Majesty's Government guarantee to send the necessary force for purposes of first aid from the sea shores within the time that the Government of India considered necessary? Let them assume that his Majesty's Government did not see their way to guarantee to send the relatively small force as first aid to India—that was to say, small relatively to the force that would have to be sent at a later stage—What would then be the alternative? It would be to increase the permanent garrison. The question had been considered by the Committee of Imperial Defence, and in dealing with this problem of meeting the requirements of India in the event of war they had also to consider the strength of the garrison necessary to maintain in South Africa. The War Secretary stated in the House of Commons the other night that his Majesty's Government considered this problem of the maintenance of a force in South Africa from two standpoints—the Imperial and the Indian and Colonial standpoints. He might inform the noble marquess that the Secretary of State for India, with the approval of his Council, had placed the proposal before the Government of India, and inasmuch as the scheme could not take effect till next year, he had not pressed the Government of India for an immediate reply. (Hear, hear.) It was the wish of his Majesty's Government that the Government of India should give the fullest possible consideration to the scheme which was put forward as advantageous to India and to South Africa, and in some respects to this country. The proposal was to keep a force of 25,000 men in South Africa. Twelve thousand five hundred of these men would be at the disposal of the Indian Government—that was to say, in consideration of their paying some proportion of the cost. Twelve thousand five hundred men in this country would cost 1,000,000l. sterling a year, and in South Africa 1,750,000l. India was asked to pay a proportion of the cost over and above what they would cost in this country. They must bear in mind that if India had to increase her establishment by 12,500 men it would cost her 1250,000l. a year. If she did not increase her garrison by that amount, and the South African scheme were not adopted, she would have to rely on this country sending the troops from these shores in time for any outbreak of war. His Majesty's Government were not prepared to guarantee this, but they were prepared to guarantee that these 12,500 men should be at her disposal in sufficient time from South Africa. In making this statement he was borne out by the naval and military authorities at home. The advantages to South Africa had been referred to. A sum of 2,500,000l. would be spent there, and men in the army who had served their time would, no doubt, be induced to settle there on leaving the army. In these circumstances, his Majesty's Government were justified in asking the Colonial Government to contribute something towards this in the same way as they were justified in asking India to contribute. The noble marquess had referred to the assistance rendered by India from time to time to the Imperial Government. He was aware that that assistance was rendered most willingly, and no one could think of saying that the Government of India had not assisted them in every possible way, but, at the same time, it gave employment to their troops when they were not required in India, and it, moreover, gave them experience of active service. The question of the pay of the troops in South Africa was one which must rest with the Secretary of State for India, and in which he must have an absolutely free hand. He could not help regretting that the noble marquess should have come down to the House and have so hastily condemned this proposal, framed as it was by his Majesty's Government in the interests of India, after consultation with the military advisers of the Secretary of State for India, and the Secretary of State in Council had pronounced in its favour.

The Earl of Northbrook referred to the report of Lord Welby's Commission, made three years ago, describing the great advantages which India could confer on the Home Government by diminishing the number of men who would have to be detached from home for the purposes of defence of distant parts of the East. That, said Lord Welby's Commission, was real service, for which India was entitled to reciprocal treatment. He did not quarrel with the proposal to increase the garrison at the Cape, believing that 15,000 men would hardly be sufficient number to keep in the country at the conclusion of a serious war; but, to his mind, it was doubtful whether it would be really to the advantage of India that the increased force should be kept there. The 14 battalions at the Cape upon which India was to rely in an emergency would be composed almost entirely of young men, and would be of little value. Besides, when they were sent to India there would be no means of reinforcing them that he could see. He could not think that, even from a military point of view, the proposal was a good one. Looking at the whole question of military finance between India and England, he did not think it would be just to make India pay as suggested. India had not been fairly treated in the arrangements made between the War Office and herself. It was most unfortunate that such a question as this—which was certain to create agitation in India—should have been brought before the House of Commons in such a casual way as it had been. It would have been well to have waited until they had the opinion of the Governor-General of India before the proposal was made to saddle India with a large charges in order to save the Army Estimates of this country.

The Earl of Hardwicke said that Lord George Hamilton had that day stated in the House of Commons that the correspondence with the Indian authorities had only just commenced, and that he was unable to say whether or not it would be possible to lay papers on the table.

Viscount Goschen viewed with suspicion every measure which placed any fresh burden upon India without the full consent of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor-General in Council. But the facts which had been placed before them in the able speech of the Under Secretary for War put a different complexion upon the whole of these transactions. The noble earl who had just sat down had done scant justice to the Under Secretary of State, who had dealt in the fullest manner that the Secretary for India, with the consent of his Council, had agreed to this scheme.

The Earl of Northbrook said that as he understood it the Secretary for India had asked for the opinion of the Governor-General in Council. He had not himself agreed to the scheme.

The Earl of Hardwicke said the Secretary of State had agreed in the interest of India.

The Earl of Northbrook: Is the noble earl sure of the accuracy of that statement?

The Earl of Hardwicke: Yes.

The Earl of Northbrook: I have information from the best source which makes me doubt it.

The Earl of Hardwicke: The proposal was made after consultation with the Military advisers of the Secretary of State for India, and was approved by him.

Viscount Goschen: I understand my noble friend to say that the Military advisers of the Secretary of State had been consulted.

The Duke Devonshire: Hear, hear.

Viscount Goschen said that if that were so it was most important. He felt confident that the Defence Committee had examined the matter, and he was confident that they would not have assented to the scheme unless they cosidered it sound. India required more men, and they could be more quickly sent from the Cape than from this country. After the speech of the Under Secretary for War they might safely conclude that no injustice had been done to India. If injustice had been done he was quite sure that there was not a single member of the House who would not share in the opinion that an unjust imposition on the revenues of India ought to be discountenanced by Englishstatesmen to which ever party they might belong. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Welby was in favour of the appointment of an impartial tribunal to deal with such questions. It was desirable above everything that Indian opinion should be reassured, and that the people of India should not have any reason to think that they were unfairly treated by the Government of this country.

The Earl of Selborne said if it were not for the existence of the Indian military problem, our military problem would be simple and cheap. It is not only a question of the distribution of the cost between England and India—if the system as we have it—but the very existence of our system is due to the requirements of India. It would be totally different, comparatively cheap, and certainly simple, if it were not for the Indian military problem. That consideration cannot be left out of account, but beyond that, I ask your lordships to consider the relation of the Navy and the naval expenditure of this country to this problem. The Navy Estimates of this year amount to 34,000,000l. and if it were not for that Navy, how could it possibly be sent by way of reinforcement to India in time of war. Therefore the service which the Navy performs for India is very great. But what does India contribute to the upkeep of the Navy? The contribution is a very exiguous one, indeed. Now come to the specifical proposal which may be good or bad, but I want to state in the most emphatic terms possible that this policy is not the creation of the War Office, but is the work of the Defence Committee. We have been engaged on this problem of Indian defence for a very long time. I do not think even my noble friend, Lord Rosebery, would complain of the manner in which we have dealt with this problem as hitherto. There has been a single meeting at which we have considered this Indian problem at, which, in addition to the President of the Council, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for War, myself and the two naval and military experts there have not also been present the Secretary of State for India and three members of the Indian Council. That is a very material fact in considering this decision. What is the problem with which we are confronted? Every authority is agreed, both in India and at home, that within a certain definite time after the outbreak of war, of which the invasion of India would probably form part, certain reinforcements would be required in India, and after another period of time still further reinforcements. "Can you send them?" says the Indian Government to the War Office. The War Office replies, "Yes, we can send them at once from England." Then the Admiralty, comes in and it is the opinion of the Admiralty, which I do not think for one moment will be demurred to by noble lords opposite who have had the same responsibility as myself, that in the period named the Admiralty could not guarantee the troops being sent. I do not think it right to be pressed on this subject. The question then arose, was India to run the risk involved, or was there to be a permanent addition to her garrison of so many men at an immensely increased cost, and it was in the consideration of this problem that it was suggested, rightly or wrongly, to earmark in South Africa a certain portions of the troops which could be sent at once to India on the outbreak of war, and which the Admiralty could guarantee so to send. It was on this ground that the decision has been come to. With respect to the noble Earl's criticism that these soldiers, even if sent, would be ineffective, it is under a misconception. It is quite true that these men would not be fed from linked battalions in England, but, as he well knows, there has never been a moment in which every battalion is fed from linked battalions at home.

The Earl of Northbrook said it was so in Lord Cardwell's time.

The Earl of Selborne: Certainly not for the last 20 years. At every moment there has been a certain number of battalions that have been fed from depots in England. These regiments in South Africa will be to fed, and they will not themselves be called upon to furnish drafts to any other unit. Therefore, if called upon to go to India they would be very effective regiments. It is quite true that being younger and unlinured to the climate, they would be sent into garrison, but that would have exactly the effect required, because the noble Earl will remember there are certain obligatory garrisons in India, and that by releasing from these garrisons the matured troops who could be utilised at the front of the whole object aimed at would be gained. This policy may commend itself to your lordships, or it may not, but it is a policy founded on a very real and mature consideration of the difficulties of the case, to meet a want which nobody denies, and to the consideration of which the Council of India has by its representatives throughout been party.

Earl Spencer said that this was a question of the biggest importance, and it was one which bore in a very important way on the proposals of the Government with regard to the Army. They on that side of the House had at different times complained of the enormous and, as they thought, excessive cost which the proposals of the Government involved, and now they were told that a further increase of a very large sum would be required in addition to what they had heard already. There seemed to be grave doubt whether the aspect of affairs was such as to make it necessary to largely increase the provision for the defence of India. But they had that night heard very little of the Indian point of view, but rather a great deal of the imperial and colonial point of view. It seemed to him a very serious thing, at this time of day, to alter largely the concordat which obtained at present between this country and India with regard to the cost of the Army. He could not recall the services of India in helping us in South Africa and in China and elsewhere. The present proposition was a poor return for this generosity. He further complained of the manner in which this question had been raised, and observed that this was not the first time that members of the Government had publicly announced departures in policy before all the parties concerned had been properly consulted and a definite conclusion arrived at. In speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on the subject of fiscal policy was a notable example of this. He was glad to infer that this question of a new military charge on India would not be finally determined upon unless the Government of India agreed to the proposal. He hoped that Parliament would also be fully consulted. (Hear, hear.)

INDIA AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS.

In the house of commons on Monday, July 20, Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has given its consent to the proposal to charge the Indian Revenues with part of the cost of the maintenance of British troops in South Africa, and whether the correspondnce that has passed on the subject will be laid upon the table at an early date.

Lord George Hamilton: I am in communication with the Government of India upon the proposal to which the hon. gentleman refers, but no decision has as yet been arrived at. Until the correspondence is complete I can give no opinion as to whether or not it can be published.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION AND INDIA.

On Tuesday, July 21, Mr. Lough asked the Secretary of State for India; Whether, under Article II. the Brussels Sugar Convention has now been laid before the Indian Government in order that it may have an opportunity of expressing its adhesion to the Convention, and what reply has been received.

Earl Percy: The Government of India do not propose to apply to be admitted to the convention.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

On Wednesday, July 22,—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If the despatch from Lord Milner relating to the question of the treatment of British Indian subjects in the African Colonies has yet been received; and if he proposes to lay the same upon the table of the House.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that he had received a despatch from Lord Milner dealing with the treatment of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal, and that he was in communication with Lord Milner as to whether there was any objection to its publication.

COLOURED LABOUR IN RHODESIA.

Sir Thomas Dewar asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether his attention has been called to the remarks made at a recent meeting of the British South Africa Company in regard to the importation of coloured labour to supplement the deficiency of local labour in Southern Rhodesia; and will he state whether the Government will facilitate the supply of such indentured Asiatic labour as may be required.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have seen the remarks referred to. The Indian Government have felt compelled to express their inability to consent to the proposal made by the Government of Southern Rhodesia for various reasons. One reason they give is that the demand for Indian underground labour is at present greater than the supply.

THE MADRAS WORKHOUSE.

Mr. HERBERT ROBERTS asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received a reply to the inquiry which he addressed, in June last year, to the Government of India with reference to the location of the workhouse at Madras within the precincts of the Presidency Goal; whether he has considered the representations made as to the results of such an arrangement; and whether he is in position now to state the view of the Government of India upon the matter.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: I have received the reply of the Government of India, and have given directions that persons detained under the European Vagrancy Act shall be accommodated in premises not forming part of the penitentiary.

INDIA AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS.

Sir Mr. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India; whether he and his Council have been consulted with reference to the scheme of maintaining a reserve of 25,000 troops in South Africa; whether they have unanimously agreed to the payment of contribution by India towards the expenses of that force; and if he will place upon the tools of the House the Minutes of the Council as well as copy of the correspondence addressed to the Government of India on the subject.

Lord George Hamilton: The scheme of maintaining a reserve of 25,000 troops in South Africa is a matter for the consideration of his Majesty's Government; but, in so far as it is further proposed that India shall have a first claim on the services of half that reserve in return for a contribution of 400,000l. a year, I have considered the matter in Council, and have consulted the Government of India. That reply has not yet been received, and I shall of course await it before coming to any final decision on the subject. I cannot at present give any undertaking as to the presentation of papers.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for War: If, in view of the second paragraph of the War Office letter to the India Office of June 15, 1902, he would treat a communication to the Indian Government of proposals involving large recurring increase of the military expenditure of that Government as other than confidential, and as attended by the risk of premature disclosure referred to in that paragraph; and, further, if the Secretary of State for India took part in the discussion of the proposed increase of the pay of the British soldier, which is therein stated to have been considered by his Majesty's Government from the standpoint of the interests of the empire as a whole, or if the words his Majesty's Government in that connection signify the Secretary of State for War and his departmental advisers only.

Mr. Brodrick: My hon. friend has misunderstood the purport of the paragraph quoted. Any question of an increase of pay to the Army is necessarily kept strictly confidential, as such proposals, if not carried through after they have been entertained, would lead to discontent. The expression his Majesty's Government includes the Secretary of State for India, who was present at the discussions.

INDIA AND MR. BRODRICK'S SCHEME

The "Times" publishes this letter:—

Sir,—To charge India with the maintenance of British troops in South Africa is unfair and unjust. I observe with satisfaction that in your article to-day you abstain from expressing any approval of this part of the Government scheme.

No part of the Empire does so much for Imperial defence as India. She bears every military charge within her bounds, and more besides.

The native army of course, is maintained by her, and she pays all the expenses of the British force of 70,000 men, not merely when they are in her service, but a proportionate share—amounting to nearly a million per annum—of their pensions when they have left her service, and before they have joined her service she pays the home Government an annual sum of more than half a million for the cost of their recruiting and training. She pays for the armaments of all her forces, artiller, and infantry. British and native. Money in recent years has been lavishly spent by the British Exchequer under the military and naval work. As a full part of the British Empire except India. Defence works in India are constructed by India at Indian expense. India provides for her own coast defence, polices her own waters and the Persian Gulf, and surveys her own coasts, all at her own charge, and makes a contribution to the British Navy besides.

And now, when on our own initiative and to meet military views held at home the Government determines to raise the permanent British force in South Africa to 25,000 men, the bill for the increased expenditure is to be presented, not to the taxpayers of this country, who are really responsible, but to the Indian people, who have no voice and little interest in the matter, but who cannot refuse to pay.

India did us good service in South Africa by saving the situation in Natal, and by putting all her military resources at our disposal. And what has been her reward? Last year, owing to the exigencies of some Army reform, the pay of the British soldier was increased. India employs and pays for a third of the British Army. The Government of India was not consulted as to the expediency or necessity of the change, or as to the ways and means of meeting the increased charge. The decision was arrived at home, and an extra burden, of nearly £300,000 a year has been permanently added to the military expenditure of India. For this she will not get the services of a single additional soldier, and the reasons that have necessitated the change are not Indian but home exigencies.

Here is what Lord Curzon says of the results, military, financial, and political of the imposition of that charge:—

"The heavy additional expenditure now imposed must seriously curtail our present policy of expenditure upon increasing the efficiency of the existing army. We shall be compelled to subordinate efficiency which is essential to pay which is not. It must also react on the general financial position and affect our desire to alleviate the burdens of the Indian people. This concession may give rise to other demands, for which otherwise there would be no sufficient case. Lastly, we deprecate the effect which will be produced in this country by an increase of military charges for the British Army in India, which the Government of India has not asked for and does not approve of."

These anticipated results will be accentuated in the present case. For this proposed charge introduces a new precedent of the greatest danger to India.

Hitherto the disputes between India and the home Government have centred round two questions—first, the military charges that can be held to be entailed, directly or indirectly, by the maintenance of the British force in India and, secondly, the share that India may be called upon to bear in the expenses of military expeditions outside her frontiers with regard to which she may have an interest.

Now a new step has been taken. Over and above the ample share of the burden of imperial defence which India already bears, she is to be compelled to make what is really a grant in aid to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom for the support of the British Army in South Africa. Whether it is to be half a million or a million matters not, and has not been announced to us.

The imposition of such a charge is unjust and it is shabby. The British nation is not, and does not desire to be either the one or the other to India.

The late Sir Donald Stewart, in my hearing, once said:—"The Secretaries of State we like are men like Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir H. Fowler, they fight for us." Under the Government of India Act the Secretary of State has a statutory right of veto on all expenditure put upon the revenues of India. If Lord George Hamilton exercises that right he will earn the gratitude of India and the respect of every fair-minded man in the British dominions.

Yours faithfully,
T. R. BUCHANAN.

House of Commons, July 17.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY, 24.

A TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

THE protracted fight for life which the Pope has made, and the untiring efforts put forth by his physicians, recall a striking passage in the history of earlier days. Pope Innocent VIII. was surrounded, when his death appeared imminent, by the most skilful surgeons of the day. In spite of all their endeavours, however, he sank into a condition of stupefaction in which many believed him to be already dead. But there was a Jewish doctor present, who discovered that life was not extinct, and proposed to restore animation by the transfusion, by a new instrument, of the blood of a young person, an experiment which hitherto has been made only on animals. Accordingly a quantity of the blood of the aged Pontiff was transferred into the veins of a youth, who gave his own in exchange. Thrice the difficult operation was made. It was in vain; three boys in succession sacrificed their lives, and the Pope expired. The Jewish doctor, alarmed at the issue of his own suggestion, fled, and was seen no more.

WELCOMING DEATH.

To the sensitive mind there appears a tinge of the indelicate and precipitate in the preparations for the lying-in-state of the Pope which we are told were made before his death. The Pope, however, had long looked to the day when such arrangements would be necessary, and had himself taken a share in their preparation. For two or three years Leo XIII. had his tomb in readiness. It is of white Carrara marble, on the lid of which there is a lion with a paw resting on the Pontifical tiara; on the right is a statue representing Faith bearing a candle and the Holy Scriptures; on the left a statue of Truth, with the Pope's arms in one hand. On the side beneath the lion is the inscription in Latin: 'Here lies Leo XIII., Sovereign Pontiff, He is dust." The many changes which the Pope witnessed since he ascended the Papal throne may well have served to remind him of the inevitable. No fewer than 144 Cardinals died during his Pontificate. He filled 140 vacancies, thus renewing the Sacred College twice.

THE CARDINAL'S MALLET.

For some years it was a source of amusement to the Pope to see the innumerable reports in the papers suggesting that he was about to die. "Well, I suppose, I am dying, as usual—in the Press," he would say with a smile to his secretaries. He kept a close eye upon the papers, declaring that he desired to see himself from all points of view. When, owing to a strike of printers, the Vatican organ, the "Osservatore Romano" failed to appear, he was greatly distressed. "Who knows what may have happened of which I am in ignorance?" he exclaimed. But of all the Pope's sayings that have been made public was that grim one of which he delivered himself to the Chamberlain whose duty it is to certify the death of the Pontiff by tapping his forehead with a silver mallet. The officer entered the chamber hurriedly one day when the Pope was unwell. "Well, your Eminence, have you brought the hammer?" he asked as the Chamberlain opened the door of the apartment.

INFALLIBILITY IN THE BALANCE.

All who are familiar with the biography of Cardinal Manning are aware that he wished to succeed Antonelli as Secretary of State in 1876, and that he attributed the Pope's disregard of his wishes to mental decrepitude. It is less generally known, however, that the conspicuous ascendancy which the former Anglican clergyman had over Pius IX. led to an incident of momentous issue to the Roman Catholic Church. Upon the authority of Mr. Gladstone it is stated that Pius IX. had firmly determined to declare against the doctrine of personal infallibility. But the intimate relations subsisting between the Pope and Manning enabled the latter to throw himself at the feet of the former, and urge and implore him not to do so. It was in answer to this supplication that Pius IX. eventually consented to declare the doctrine of infallibility.

THE POPE IN POLITICS.

Leo XIII, ascended the Papal throne at a time when, with bitter enemies in Spain, Germany, France and Poland, and with humiliation in Italy fresh in mind, it was believed that the Papacy was doomed. Instead, Roman Catholics aver that the Pope triumphed all along the line in the contest with the civil power in Germany; preserved the Bourbon dynasty against Carlism and Republicanism in Spain; and vastly extended the influence of his Church in Great Britain and the United States. The silence of the Vatican has denied its enemies in France the pretext for a violent rupture, in spite of the enforcement of the law against religious associations. The Pope refused to touch a penny of the annual subsidy voted him by the Italian Parliament in compensation for his loss of temporal power. On the other hand, he rigorously maintained opposition to Catholics voting at Parliamentary elections, or accepting office under the Italian monarchy. The result, his admirers claim, has been to leave the monarchy opposed to Radicals, Republicans, and Socialists, before whom it is asserted the throne might have succumbed, but for the assassination of King Humbert.

LEARNING THE CELT.

A famous Irishman has asked the question "When will Englishmen learn that the Celt is to be won, not by institutions, laws and abstractions, but by the magic of personal rule and kindliness?" King Edward needs not to learn the lesson; he knows it already—and sympathises. The visit to Ireland which he is paying this week is one of the many with which he has favoured the distressful country, and it is safe to assume that he realises the trend of the Irish mind better than any of his Ministers can teach him. Dublin has decided not to vote him an address of welcome through its Corporation, and Belfast has declined respectfully the swans which His Majesty offered to present to the city.

A COINCIDENCE.

The decision to suspend the operation of the Crimes Act in those districts to which it applied, coincides with the action of the Government preceding the first visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland. As was mentioned in these notes some time ago, there remained in prison at the time of her Majesty's impending sojourn in Ireland a number of prisoners under conviction for high treason in a recently extinguished rebellion. The Queen desired that the punishment prescribed should be commuted to short terms of imprisonment, but it was found necessary to pass a special Act of Parliament to effect the desired result, there having been no medium earlier between death or acquittal. Curiously enough, the first time King Edward had to exercise his prerogative in the case of high treason, it was an Irishman who was the culprit. The King spared his life, and Ireland will not forget that.

DARKEST IRELAND.

King Edward, knowing the history of Ireland, is aware that the bark of the Irishman is worse than his bite. He will remember that when his parents first set foot in Ireland, just after famine and plague had goaded the people into a rebellious outbreak, black flags were hung out here and there along the royal route. But these were instantly torn down by indignant loyalists, and the populace went almost wild over their Sovereign. Could Queen Victoria have lived for a time there, Ireland would have been the most loyal place in the Empire. But it was because she was so little there that the Irish did not love the rule of the Mother Country. A student of Irish affairs has told us, with some show of authority, that upon the occasion of his last visit to Ireland, the King was sorely grieved to find there alone, in all the vast dominions of the Crown, disaffection and disloyalty. He was determined that so far as his personal influence could effect a better understanding, it should be employed to that end. The result we have seen within the past few weeks. A political miracle has come about. The apparently irreconcilable have been reconciled, the lambs and lions have lain down together, and the only difficulty is to tell which is which.

THE TWO P.M.G.S.

While Mr. Austen Chamberlain is relieving the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons of a good deal of work in the way of replying to questions, so enabling his father to devote himself to the consideration of his scheme, the fiscal controversy has brought back into the political arena a former holder of the office, that of Postmaster General, which Mr. Austen Chamberlain now occupies. Reference is made, of course, to Mr. Arnold Morley, who appears as the President of the Free Trade Union. The ex-member for East Nottingham is fourteen years the senior of his successor at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and has for several years been a member of the Privy Council, but both he and Mr. Austen Chamberlain are among the young men of politics. The sons of famous fathers, both have been long enough in public life to have been the recipients of compliments from Mr. Gladstone, albeit, of course, on different sides of the House.

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The first step in the treatment of the chronic forms is to remove the scales and crusts and soften the skin, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. The scalp, ears, elbows, hands, ankles and feet will require frequently a thorough soaking in order to penetrate the thickened skin and crusts with which these parts are often covered. Dry carefully, and apply Cuticura Ointment, lightly at first, and where advisable spread it on pieces of soft cloth and bind in place. Take the Resolvent, pills or liquid, in medium doses. Do not use cold water in bathing, and avoid cold, raw winds.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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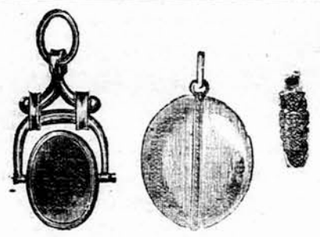

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Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
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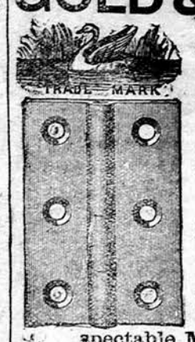

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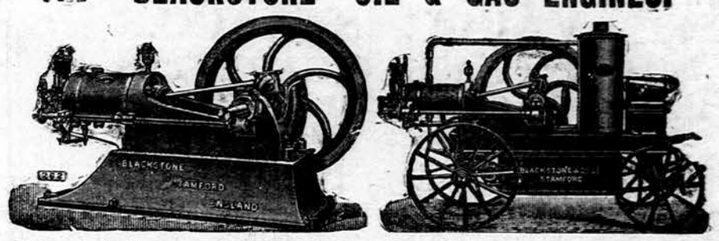

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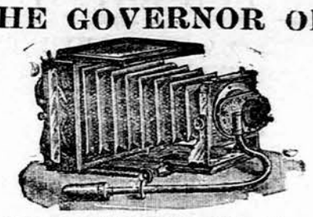

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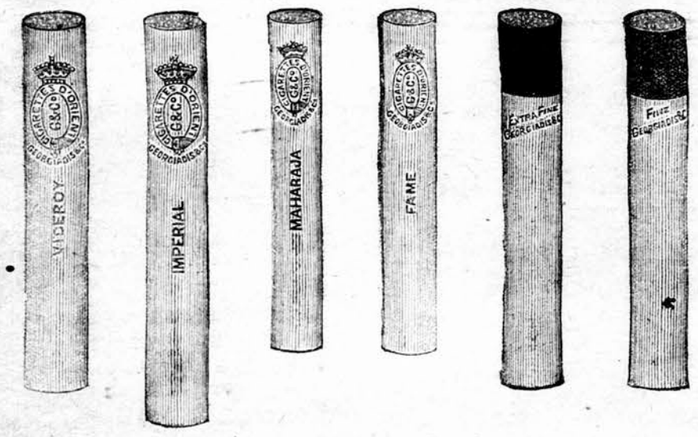

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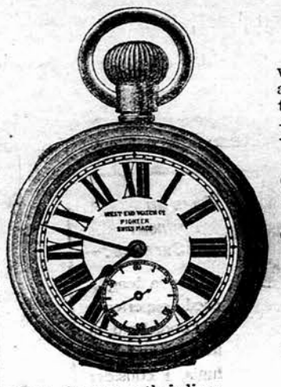

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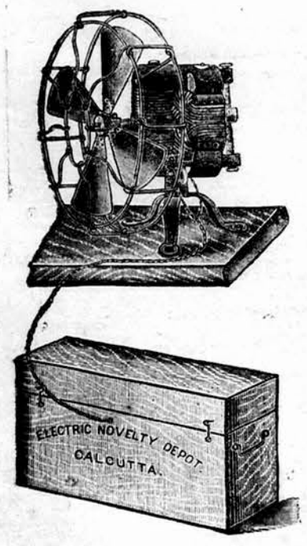

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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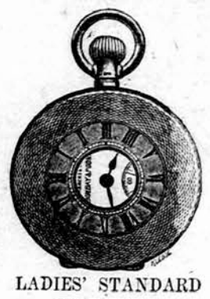

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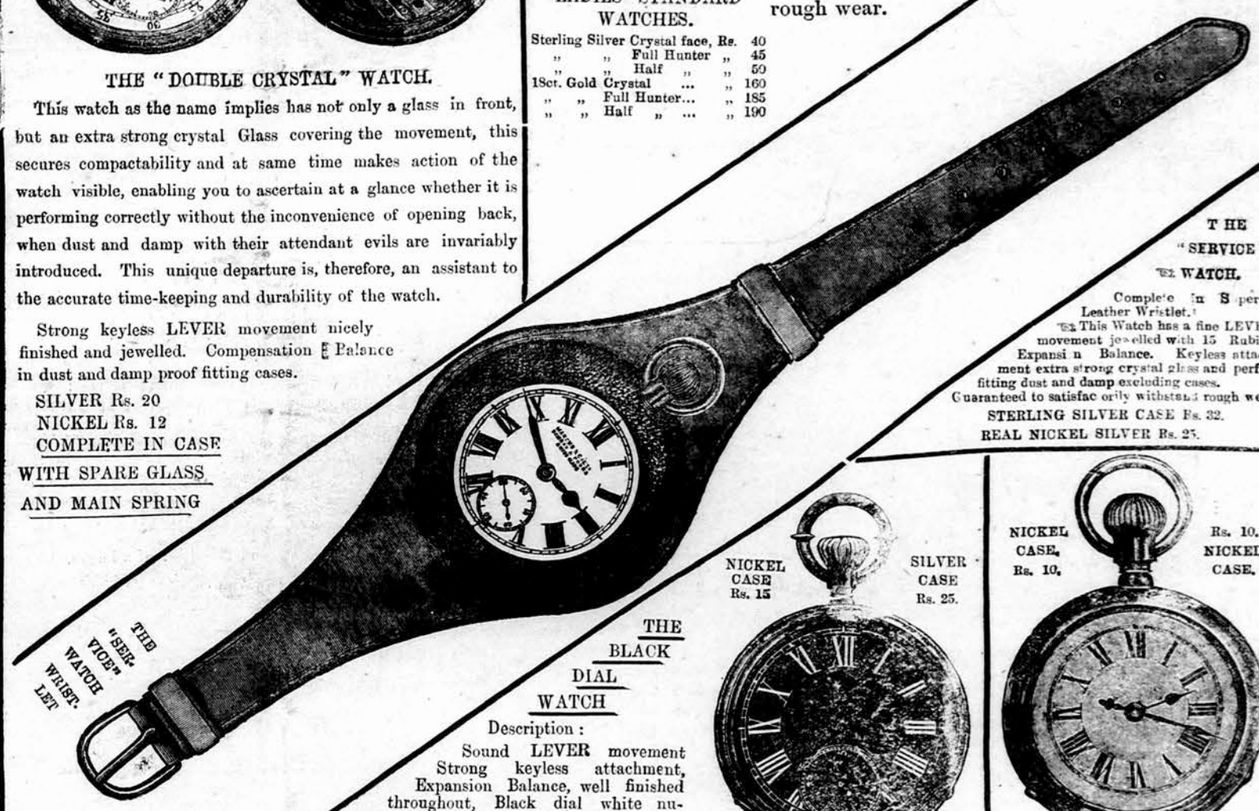

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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

☞ This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

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Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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Adjusted, timed and warranted for two years.

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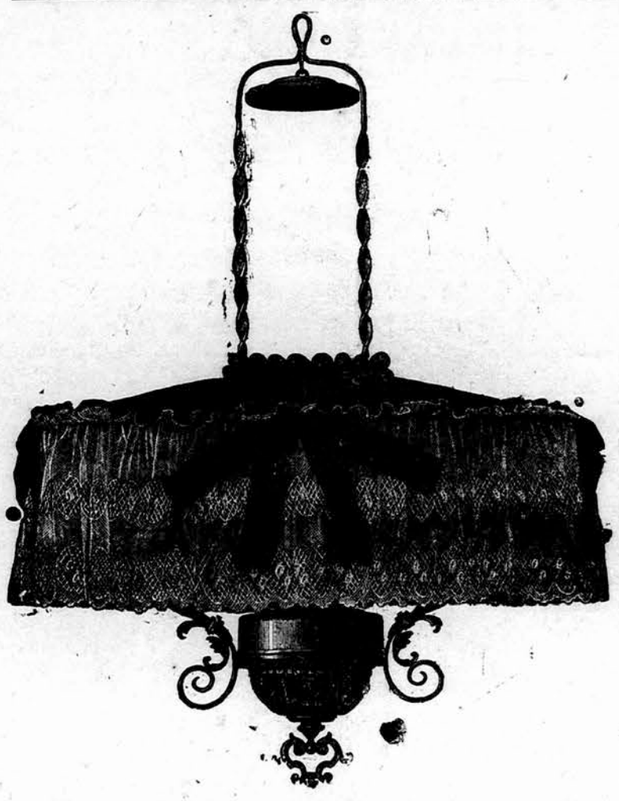

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